THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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CONCERNING THE BELGIUM FLOUR FUND

THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM was received by THE LITERARY DIGEST on the 9th inst., referring to our first shipment of flour from THE DIGEST Belgium Flour Fund. It came in French, via London, and as translated reads:

"The steamship 'Lynorta' has been unloaded, and the twelve thousand five hundred barrels of flour which you have so generously sent us have been actually distributed among the Belgians, whose gratitude for the assistance from America grows in proportion to their needs, which are getting more desperate every day. Do not pause in your charity.

"(Signed) FRANCQUI, President of the National Relief and Food Supply Committee."

Space is not at command in this issue of THE DIGEST for such a report upon and appeal for this Fund as has been made weekly during these months past. The deferred acknowledgment of contributions will appear next week. We can only say now to DIGEST subscribers—as many of them have said in letters to us—"You are doing a grand work. May you keep it up!"

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ENGLISH AND GERMAN TREATMENT OF NEUTRAL FLAGS

THE FIGHTING POWERS, complains one American editor, "are coming to treat the neutral nations more and more as rank and impertinent outsiders," and there is growing evidence that the patience of more than one of the neutrals is beginning to wear thin. As the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, "half the world is desperate and the other half perplexed," and "the undertow of circumstance is becoming dangerous." Since the beginning of hostilities forty-eight neutral vessels have been sunk by German mines, according to a London dispatch, and protests against the treatment of their ships by one or other of the belligerents have been registered by Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and the United States. From Italy comes the suggestion of a protective league of all the neutral nations of Europe, while Venezuela offers a similar suggestion for the western hemisphere. *Current Opinion* (New York) estimates that "there are still 220,000,000 civilized people in the world, not counting China or the Balkan nations, who are not yet involved in war," and notes that "one-half of this population, nearly, are under the American flag." Altho these neutral nations, as the New York *World* remarks, "have done nothing in this war that they have not had a right to do," they have suffered, in one way or another, the traditional fate of the innocent bystander. And the Syracuse *Herald* notes that the United States, as "the foremost of the food-exporting nations," is naturally the most conspicuous sufferer under the methods adopted by England and Germany in their efforts to starve each other into submission. Referring to England's classification of foodstuffs as contraband of war and Germany's proclamation warning neutral ships after February 18 to enter at their own risk a "war zone" comprising the English Channel and the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, the Chicago *Tribune* sums up the situation as follows:

"Germany seems to be trying to establish a practical blockade by intimidation, by emphasizing the possible dangers which neutral shipping may encounter if a mistake in identification should occur.

"Great Britain, by lengthening the list of contraband, is seeking to obtain the results obtainable from a blockade. If every possible article of commerce be contraband if shipped to Germany, then a blockade of the German ports is not necessary to the shutting down of trade with Germany. Ships carrying goods to Germany may be picked up in the lanes of ocean travel or in the approaches to German ports and taken to Great Britain for the verdict of a prize-court.

"Contraband is a vague term which gets definition by the warring Powers themselves. Altho cotton is used in the manufacture of ammunition, Great Britain has not put it on the contraband list. This exemption is plainly in favor of what the British think to be the predominant political element in Washington—the Southern, cotton-growing element. The British do not desire to make the dominating Southern influence a hostile influence. Embargoes might be ordered in consequence.

"Foodstuffs, not consigned for military purposes, have not been contraband, but since the German Government has undertaken to direct the apportionment of food within the German Empire, the British reveal a disposition to hold that all foodstuffs sent to Germany are potentially for military purposes. That will lengthen the list of contraband and approximate, in effect, a blockade.

"Evidently the relations of the United States as a neutral with both the belligerents are becoming so involved as to require the coolest and most intelligent judgment our Government can bring to bear on them."

The protest of our State Department against England's interpretation of the right of search and her other interferences

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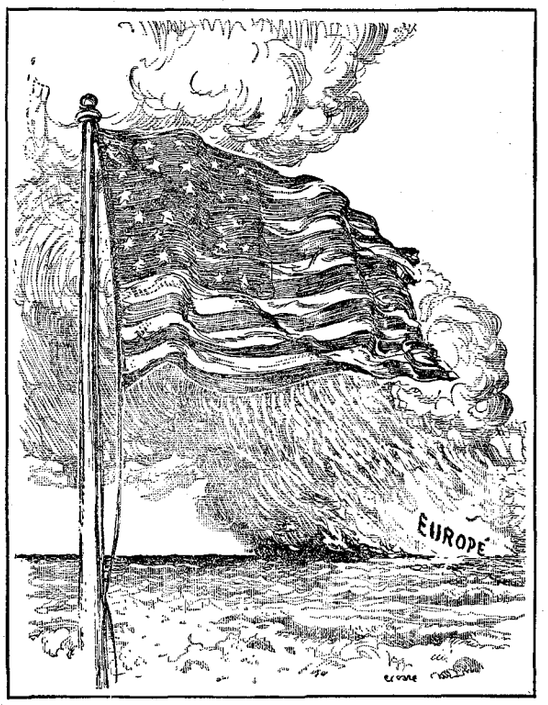
with our ocean commerce was discust in our issues of January 9 and January 23. Many papers now insist that this should be followed by a protest to Germany against her implied threat to neutral vessels entering the "war zone" and still another to England against the use of the American flag by British merchantmen and passenger-ships. Friendly notes of inquiry on these two subjects, Washington dispatches tell us, have already been addrest by our Government to both Great Britain and Germany, but most of our papers exercise no such deliberation before taking their stand on these issues.

Germany's "war-zone" proclamation was quoted and discust in our issue of last week, but later comment has focused almost entirely upon the clause variously interpreted as a warning or a threat to neutral ships. This clause, following a statement that merchant ships of the enemy found in the war zone will be destroyed "even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers," reads:

"Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger, since, in view of the misuse of neutral flags by the British Government on January 31, and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels can not always be prevented from suffering from attacks intended for enemy ships."

A Berlin dispatch which claims to give "the correct interpretation" of this proclamation declares emphatically that "no hostile action against neutral shipping is contemplated," and goes on to say:

"German submarines and warships will endeavor by every means in their power to avoid sinking American or other neutral ships and will take every precaution to avoid a mistake being made. The proclamation of the waters around Great Britain as a war zone, like similar British measures which were taken as a precedent, is designed to warn neutrals that a ship venturing into the naval field of operations exposes itself in the same fashion as a civilian wandering on a land battle-field, to the risk of being struck by a chance shot."



MAY THE SPARKS NEVER REACH IT!
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

In an official memorandum Germany explains that her course is merely "retaliation against the measures taken by England in violation of international law, to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany." It has aroused, nevertheless, a storm of protest in the American press. Germany, declares the New York *Herald*, "is on the brink of her most momentous blunder—a war with the United States of America"; and it defends this extreme view by recalling that the signal for our Civil War was the firing on the *Star of the West*, laden with supplies for Fort Sumter, and that war with Spain was made inevitable by the sinking of the *Maine*. Suppose, says *The Herald*, that a German submarine "ran amuck like a mad Malay and destroyed the ships and crews of any neutral, would Germany not then have to reckon with that neutral as an enemy?" Commenting on this suggestion the Washington *Herald* says:

"The warning well may startle the people of this country out of their dozing in fancied security from the strife of Europe; but it is for Germany to heed it. Let any one call it premature if he wills. It is well to be premature; it will be too late when an American ship or a ship with Americans on board is sunk."

The destruction of a neutral ship with its crew and passengers in the so-called war zone "would set the world aflame with wrath," asserts the New York *Evening Sun*, and *The Tribune*, of the same city, characterizes "Germany's threat of lynch law against neutral shipping" as "the crowning blunder of German diplomacy." "If the German Government is looking for trouble with the United States, or Spain or Italy, all it has to do is to permit a submarine to torpedo an American, Spanish, or Italian vessel entering the German Admiralty's psychological 'war zone,'" adds *The Tribune*. "The brutality of the course Germany proposes to follow is seen in the possibility that some great passenger-steamer may be torpedoed by a submarine," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, and in *The News Bureau*, another Boston paper, we read:

"Here, again, as in the case of Belgium, there enters that sinister element of 'military necessity.' Is the foreign trade of the United States and of all other neutrals, so far as trespass on neutral rights is concerned, to be classed with the soil and property and persons of Belgium?"

The German warning, says the Boston *Advertiser*, "puts a pretty serious phase of the war before this country," and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* declares that there is "absolutely no warrant in international law for the order of the German Admiralty declaring the waters around the British coasts a war zone." "The sinking by a German submarine of an American or other neutral ship carrying American goods, without search and without precautions for the safety of those aboard, would be intolerable; it would be equivalent to an act of war," remarks the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, characterizing such an act as "deep-sea assassination," goes on to say:

"It is inconceivable that any neutral country affected would brook such an insult to its flag, and such brutality to its nationals as the destruction of a defenseless freighter by a submarine with the crew on board."

The Berlin decree, says the New York *World*, is "a wanton denial of neutral rights," against which it is "the duty of the United States Government to issue a formal protest." To the New York *Wall Street Journal*, however, it is merely "a desperate bluff" on the part of Germany. "If this bluff had anything behind it," asks the Wall Street paper, "why has the German submarine not sunk a single one of the thousands of transports which have been carrying men and supplies to France?" The Washington *Post* is also convinced that "there need be no fear of complications between the United States and Germany on account of the new declaration," because

"If the forces of either belligerent should wantonly destroy an American vessel, it would be an act of war against the United States. Such an act is not to be thought of for a moment. The stress and excitement of war, however great, are not sufficient to lead those nations to outrage the friendship of the United States. Despite their ominous warnings, we may be sure that extreme care will be taken by both belligerents to avoid the destruction of American ships.

"It is the duty of all neutral nations to consider means for preventing the indiscriminate strewing of commercial waters with mines. At present there is no international agreement binding the nations to refrain from strewing these instruments of death. Great Britain has followed Germany's example in employing these weapons."

But it is all our own fault, according to the Milwaukee *Free*

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Press, that Germany has adopted a drastic program affecting our commerce. Says this paper:

"Had the United States Government firmly insisted upon the rights of neutral trade against the illegal aggression of England, the German order declaring the waters about the British Isles a war zone would never have been issued.

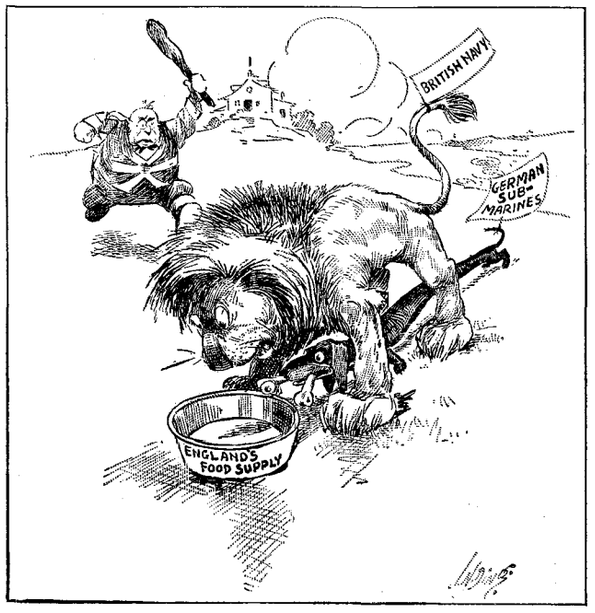
"The Administration at Washington has either been unwilling to discharge that duty or has been unequal to the task. With occasional mild and friendly protests, it has permitted England to lay down and enforce ruling after ruling that vitiated the rights of neutral commerce and secured to her the benefit of a blockade against Germany without actually maintaining one. . . . . .

"Thus it is our own Government which must be visited with the brunt of the blame for this culminating injury to American production and commerce.

"Had the Wilson-Bryan régime backed up the vociferous protests of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark with decisive speech and action early in the war, the seas would to-day be clear for neutral shipping and the ports of all belligerents open to all goods free from the taint of martial purpose."

When word reached this country that the great British liner *Lusitania*, with many prominent Americans among its passengers, had raced across the "war zone" to Liverpool flying the Stars and Stripes, it was received with mixed and startled emotions by our press. As Captain Dow and the other officers of the *Lusitania* explained to the passengers, there was no expectation that German submarines would be deceived by the substitution of flags, but at the same time it served as a notification that American passengers and American mail were aboard, thereby lessening the probability of torpedo-attack. Yet it was "a gross abuse of our flag," exclaims the Boston *Transcript*, which notes that "Great Britain is not so weak on the sea that she could not give the great liner a convoy from Queenstown to Liverpool powerful enough to ward off assailants." "The United States can not tolerate the misuse of its flag by any of the belligerents without becoming involved in war," asserts the Washington *Post*, which sees two duties confronting us as a result of the incident:

"1. The President should immediately demand from Great Britain a disavowal of the act of the *Lusitania's* master, and an



THE INVISIBLE PRESENCE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

assurance that British merchantmen shall not be permitted to display the American flag.

"2. Congress should immediately enact a law prohibiting the use of the American flag by the master of any foreign vessel, and providing that, if apprehended within the jurisdiction of the United States, the master shall be severely punished and the vessel confiscated."

"It is an act of impertinent and compromising cowardice for British vessels to fly neutral flags for the deception of German raiders," declares the Milwaukee *Free Press*, "and it would be

"SAFETY FIRST!"
Kirby in the New York *World*.

an act of even greater cowardice if the Government of the United States should tolerate such use of the Stars and Stripes." "There is danger to ships flying the American flag by right if wrongful use of the flag is permitted," notes the Newark *News*, and the same point is emphasized by the Newark *Star* and the New York *Times*. "Altogether it was a very questionable procedure," asserts the Hartford *Courant*, and Representative Martin has already introduced a bill in Congress to prohibit its repetition. Says the Milwaukee *Sentinel:*

"We mean to keep that flag out of this war, if possible, and to have at least one great flag standing for sanity and international good-will at a period when the rest of the civilized world seems to have resolved itself into a Golgotha and a madhouse, or to be on the brink of it."

Nor is the incident pleasing to the English press, if we may judge by the comment of such papers as the London *Daily Express* and the Manchester *Guardian*. Says the latter:

"The fact that our fastest liner had to change her flag has shocked our pride as much as the loss of the ship would have shocked our humanity. If all or many of our merchant liners were to do the same, the result would be, as American papers are pointing out, to diminish the value of protection given by the American flag. Not only would that be undignified in us and unworthy of the nation which rules the seas, but it also would be unfair to the United States, and it would reflect on us the same indignation as was aroused by Germany's threat to disregard neutral flags."

On the other hand, many of our editors point out that neither national nor international law at present prohibits the use by a belligerent of a neutral flag in order to escape pursuit. Among these we find the New York *Evening Post*, *World*, and *Evening Sun*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Washington *Times* and *Herald*. The New York *Press* is convinced that "for anybody to try to kick up an international riot over the false-flag issue is absurdly futile." And it goes on to say:

"There is no normal human being that does not believe an unarmed merchantman, freighted with lives as defenseless against attack from a war-vessel on the seas as a swimming child from a shark, is justified in resorting to any ruse intended merely to

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WILL THERE BE ENOUGH TO GO 'ROUND?

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

help it to avoid possible destruction for the ship and death for those on board.

"And, as we have said before, nobody will be so foolish as to let this hue and cry of the wrong of the ship under a false flag mislead him away from the question of the right of the ship under a true flag."

GERMAN-AMERICANS IN POLITICS

WITH THE ENTRY of the German-American Neutrality League into the arena of politics, it is being asked how important and how successful a political factor it will be. German-American correspondents to the New York papers tell of large groups banded together to vote against Wilson in 1916, and of a coming political union of the millions of Americans of German descent and Americans of Irish descent against the "British influence" in this country. One writer even goes so far as to say that "if the polls do not bring the result, civil war is sure to come." There seems to be going on a more or less systematic organization of Germans in various places throughout the country. One association in Passaic, N. J., has issued a call to common action in the interests of "*Deutschtum*" and to an "effective participation" in the city campaign this coming spring. Tho in view of the large amount of newspaper criticism this notification has evoked, it is but fair to say that one of its promulgators explains that the action is quite innocent and patriotic, there being no desire to influence Government policies at Washington or to change anybody's present political affiliations, but only to secure the nomination of "candidates of the highest caliber." German papers in the Fatherland give somewhat exultant expression to their belief that the new league will exert a real, perhaps eventually a controlling, power in American politics. In London, we find a writer in *The Daily Chronicle* affirming that "the war has united the German race in America and brought into prominence a serious problem for American politics"; tho *The Times* is confident that "Americans, whose loyalty is only to America, will know how to take care of this menacing piece of effrontery." As for our own press, it should be noted that while many are indignant at the "effrontery," hardly any find it a serious "menace."

The formation of the German-American Neutrality League was fully discust in our last issue, and the opinions quoted of critics like the Boston *Transcript* and New York *Times*, *Sun*, *World*, and *Globe*, and of well-wishers like the New York *Staats-Zeitung* and *Fatherland*, and St. Louis *Westliche Post* and *Mississippi Blätter*. But the political plank in the organization's platform is still calling forth comment. There are two viewpoints as to the origin and meaning of this new departure. It seems simple tho reprehensible to the Springfield *Republican*, which thinks it very likely that "that part of the press in the United States which has sympathized with the Allies has been guilty of frequent lapses from the correct position, and much of the hysterical passion shown by German-Americans is a natural reaction against a point of view more British than American in its character and effect." So *The Republican* considers it only fair to say that the German alienism it so deplores "is the more extreme and dangerous to our national life to-day than it would have been if the pro-British sentiment had been more moderate and reasonable and less alien in its manifestation."

But other editors do not pause at this point. They see a deep-laid scheme "made in Germany," and conjure up the formidable, if now familiar, names of General von Bernhardi, Professor von Treitschke, and Prince Henry of Prussia. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *Tribune*, and New York *Herald* are all mindful of the Prussian cavalry general in commenting on the formation of the Neutrality League in Washington. Says *The Herald:* "That gathering of GERMAN-american leaders could not more clearly have followed Von Bernhardi's dictation if it had been presided over by the General himself instead of by Mr. Richard Bartholdt." And turning to a translation of "Germany and the Next War," we find this paragraph:

"The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality is one from which, in our direct interests, we can not withdraw. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and, thus united, constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon."

While Dr. David Starr Jordan would not have us attach too much importance to all the present German-American activities, he would, he tells us in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, keep in mind this policy advanced in 1912. Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, writ-

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ing in the New York *Sun*, finds even earlier traces of such a policy. He declares that "the formation of the National German-American League at Washington, with its virtual threat to defeat the Administration at the Presidential election next year unless its demands are conceded, is merely the latest development of a campaign which first became apparent here on the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia in the spring of 1902." And in confirmation of his theory, the writer in *The Sun* quotes an editorial statement appearing some years after in the *Neue Deutsche Zeitung:*

"Perhaps one day the leaders of the destinies of Great Britain and of the United States will see, too late for their own good, what was the real meaning of the American visit of Prince Henry—the work of federation and union of all citizens of German birth or race in the United States under one political hat."

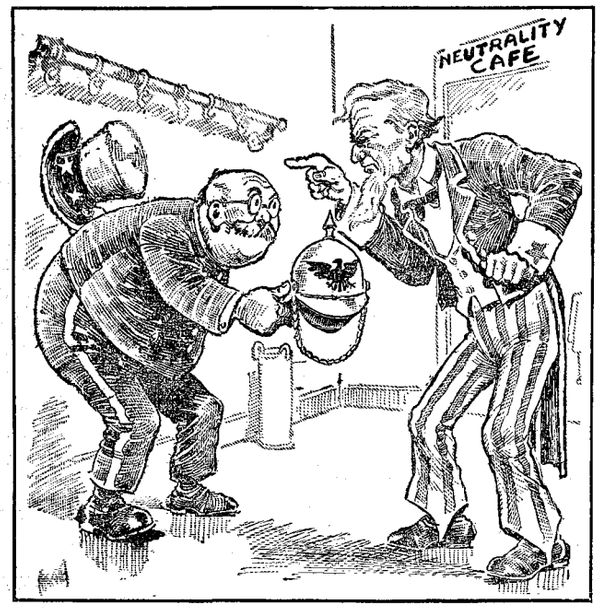
To-day, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the German-Americans are accomplishing this purpose. It says editorially:

"Suddenly, in the hour of need and peril of their old home, they rallied, and, lo and behold, it is seen that they are a political power of first rank in American life. For these German-Americans comprise more than three million voters. They are splendidly organized through their many associations and they defy the despotism of English opinion."

United with the Irish-Americans, the party, says the Krupp journal, the *Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung*, "will soon be so strong that not only will it be assured of the greatest respect, but will in time direct the course of things in the United States."

Over against these confident predictions we may place the sober judgment of Prussia's favorite historian and the opinion of our most representative newspapers, including several published in cities with large German populations. As the Syracuse *Post-Standard* quotes a few sentences from von Treitschke:

"Set in the midst of a certainly less intellectual but commercially more energetic people, the nationality of the German minority must inevitably be suppressed by that of the majority." "German emigration to the United States is an absolute loss to



"MY OWN HAT, EMIL!"
—Heath in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.*

our nation, a present given to a foreign country without any equivalent recompense."

The Brooklyn *Eagle's* faith in the common sense of our German fellow citizens is so strong that it does not "believe the incorrigible agitators will find a corporal's guard of followers." In St. Louis, Representative Bartholdt's home, and a city with a large German population, *The Republic* likewise "refuses to be alarmed."

"One excellent reason for taking this view is that when a non-political organization attempts to take its members into politics as a body, one of two things happens. Either the members vote together because that is the way they intended to vote anyhow, or they disregard the opinions of their organizations because they think their private judgment is better than that of their lodge brothers.

"How often do the politicians figure on the church vote, only to discover that there isn't any such thing? The labor vote is some-

STIRRING IT UP.
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

times a powerful factor at election time, but at the next election that same vote, under the same leadership, with the same official action backing the leaders, splits in every direction. The German-American likewise is very easily led in the direction he wishes to go, but, like other American voters, he balks when the leading tends in any other direction."

Another St. Louis daily, *The Post Dispatch*, bluntly tells Mr. Bartholdt that he and his fellows are "playing with dynamite"; that "the American people will not tolerate a campaign of alienism, and the chief sufferers will be the so-called German-Americans who promote it." The chief effect of their campaign, declares the Rochester *Post Express*, "will be to bring odium and confusion on them and on all who stand with them." For,

"It is doubtful if there is a Congressional district in the country where the avowal of such a movement would not solidify against their candidate an overwhelming majority drawn from all the political parties."

Within a week after the meeting of the German-Americans in Washington, notes the New York *Sun*, President Wilson said to a White House caller: "Think of America first!" Let every American citizen, *The Sun* urges, be guided by this principle—

"America first, America all the time, America under all circumstances: what more can any native or adopted American ask? What less can any American tolerate?"

The spirit of these words from *The Sun* animates vigorous editorial replies to the German-American resolutions from newspapers all over the country, from the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* in Utah to the *Tribune*, *News*, *Evening Post*, and *Journal* in Chicago, the Columbus *Dispatch* in Ohio, the Washington *Herald* in the nation's capital, and many important newspapers on the Atlantic coast. From the Philadelphia *North American* come these words of solemn warning:

"The German-Americans who are attempting to separate themselves from their countrymen should realize that, while their sympathies may properly lie with a foreign nation against its foreign enemies, their interest and their loyalty lie with America, and that a German defeat would be for them far less a calamity than their segregation from the rest of the American people."

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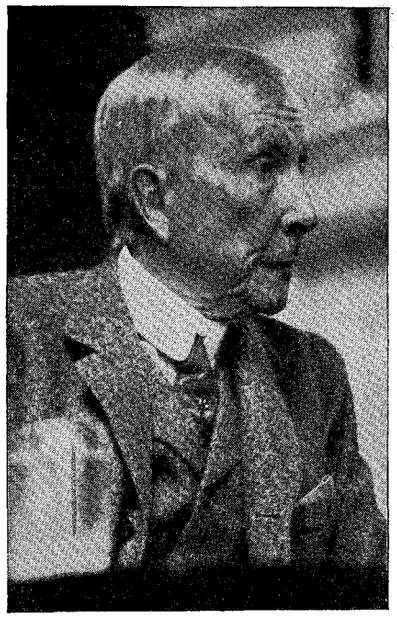
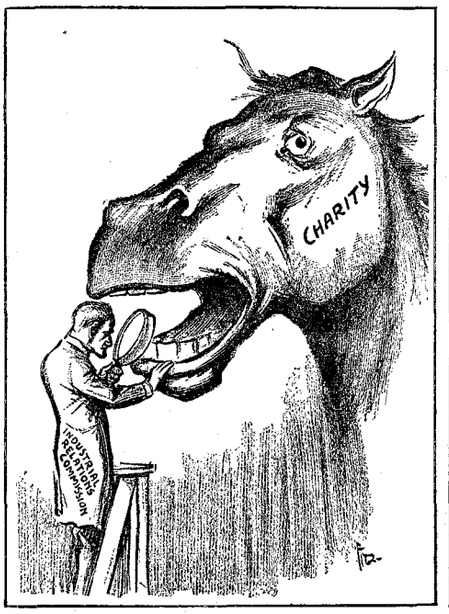


MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.



THE GIFT-HORSE.
—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

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MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

UNDER FIRE FOR GIVING $600,000,000 FOR PHILANTHROPIC PURPOSES.

PHILANTHROPY ON THE DEFENSIVE

CHAIRMAN FRANK P. WALSH, of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who made up his mind some weeks ago that the great philanthropic Foundations like those established by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller are fraught with menace to our democracy, finds by dint of earnest questioning that the two eminent founders share none of his misgivings. The appearance of the two multimillionaires before the Commission on the same day naturally interested the New York news editors, who further noted a likeness in the sentiments exprest by the two men as remarkable as the difference in their appearance and manner. When the chuckling and irrepressible Steel King was asked his business, he replied, "My business is to do as much good as I can." When the colder and more reticent founder of the Standard Oil Company was questioned about the motives and principles underlying the various Foundations he has endowed, he answered, "The sole motive underlying the various Foundations which I have established has been the desire to devote a portion of my fortune to the service of my fellow men." In reply to questions, the two capitalists added to their assertions of pure motives their confidence that no harm could possibly result from their great Foundations, which are under the guidance of trustees of ability and integrity, and subject to governmental supervision. Incidentally, both former large employers of labor exprest approval of profit-sharing as a solution of difficult industrial problems, and freely conceded laboring men's right to organize.

That "these men who are working overtime to get rid of their millions and, in a way, to benefit the public" should be "subjected to 'grilling' just as if they were conducting their philanthropic enterprises with vicious or other than good motives," seems to the Birmingham *Age-Herald* to be unjust. In New York *The Times* and *The World* take up the cudgels for the distinguished witnesses and come to the defense of the Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Sage Foundations. And *The Independent*, in a carefully considered leading article, points out that "the history of the great American benefactions now under investigation has been one of unprecedented care to fix responsibility and to lodge ultimate responsibility as to both purposes and administration in no less an authority than the duly constituted Government of the United States." Subject to this limitation, the trustees are, indeed, given great power, "but the activities which they are charged to further are of such a nature that the light of publicity and the restraining force of public opinion must at all times fall remorselessly upon them." Thus disposing of "the more general and superficial objections raised against the great Foundations," *The Independent* goes on to call attention to their real worth. So far, the largest expenditure has been made to promote education and scientific search. Of the latter service, it is asserted that "no such systematic prosecution of promising inquiries has ever been attempted as has been made by the Carnegie Institution and the Rockefeller Institute." And on the educational side "a new spirit of earnestness, efficiency, businesslike attention to finances, and responsibility for results has been put into American colleges and universities by the vigorous-minded men who have conducted the activities of the General Education Board." But there is even more to be said. For, under existing circumstances,

> "the best things in our civilization depend, and must depend, upon funds wholly distinct in origin and in control from the public revenues. The great Foundations provide such funds on a scale hitherto unknown and unimagined. . . . If failure or perverted use is indeed a real danger, which we do not for a moment believe, the origin of that failure and the responsibility for it will be found in the mind and character of the American people itself."

Yet the conservative New York *Journal of Commerce*, which quite agrees with such commendation of the great Foundations, does discern one peril, namely "that an entirely worthy use of vast fortunes, labeled with the names of munificent donors, may be taken to sanctify the means by which they were gained and glorify reputations which would otherwise be deservedly beclouded."

On the same day that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller testified, Mr. Morris Hillquit, a New York lawyer and Socialist leader, read before the Industrial Commission what the New York *Call* (Soc.) speaks of as "a well-prepared, clean-cut, and carefully thought-out criticism of the Rockefeller Foundation and other philanthropies." Mr. Hillquit groups the various Foundations under two headings: Education and social reform. The teacher of economics, sociology, or political science must

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necessarily express views bearing on the relations between capital and labor. But, asks Mr. Hillquit, if he "knows that his institution owes its existence to the generosity of a capitalist or a group of capitalists . . . would he be likely to be outspoken in opposition to the interests of the benefactor, even tho his honest views would lead him to such opposition?" Perfect freedom of speech, Mr. Hillquit thinks, would be impossible even where the giver retains no control, because of the ordinary feelings of gratitude and loyalty, and "the lurking possibility of having to apply again." Then, the underpaid teacher rescued from a penniless old age by Mr. Carnegie's pension system "can only repay him in loyalty to him and his class. The intentions of the donors may be of the best, but the results may be incalculably harmful to the studying generation."

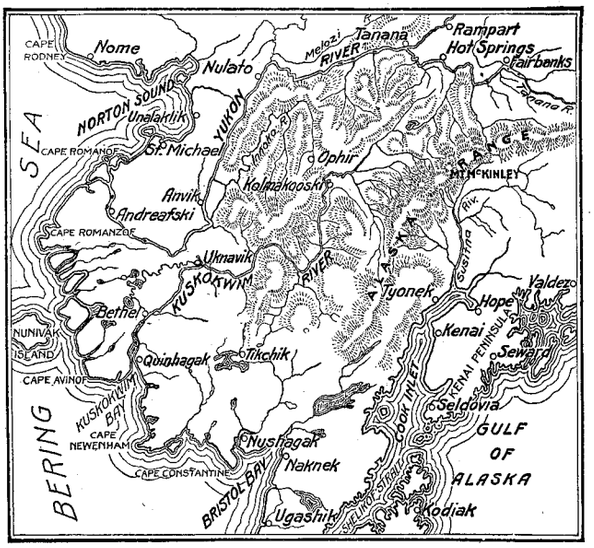
Even more fatal, says Mr. Hillquit, as reported at length in *The Call*, are the "social-research" activities of the Foundations. The work so far done by the Russell Sage Foundation is commended. But, we are told, there is real danger in "such private enterprises, particularly if supported by unlimited means, and undertaken by persons actively engaged in gigantic financial and industrial enterprises." For instance, Mr. Hillquit does not see how social investigators working under such auspices could render an unbiased and completely satisfactory report on labor conflicts. All things considered, the broad powers which several Foundations enjoy under their present charters seem to Mr. Hillquit to "constitute a serious menace to the community."

When Mr. Carnegie was put on the stand, he had little to say regarding his endowments, even under persistent questioning. Asked about the possible danger of undue influence upon beneficiaries, he answered, "I can not imagine any injury coming from that." He restated his well-known objection to allowing a matter of dogma or belief in a future life to debar a young man from professional training for this life. He would welcome efficient Government supervision. With apparent reference to both the trustees of his Foundations and the instructors in the institutions, he said amiably: "When you get a lot of able, good men capable of making their fellows' conditions better, of elevating the world and standing for all that is refined and pure and noble, you can always depend upon such men." Most of Mr. Carnegie's discourse to the Commission was in a reminiscent vein, and his final word on the labor question was, "Have your men calling you 'Andy' and you can get along with them." He congratulated the heads of the United States Steel Corporation upon their profit-sharing departure, saying that he "considered this the greatest of all steps forward yet taken for making workmen and capitalists fellow workmen indeed, pulling and owning the same boat."

Mr. Rockefeller's testimony, on the other hand, was brief and businesslike. He declared he had "no fear whatever in regard to the Foundations exercising undue influence upon education." In his opinion the best way to help the laboring man is to give him steady work and fair wages. Mr. Rockefeller also had a good word for profit-sharing, and said, "I will be very happy to see the laborers gradually become the owners of these same prosperous businesses to which you refer."

ALASKA'S RIVER OF OPPORTUNITY

THE TRANSFORMATION of a river of doubt into a river of promise is hailed by our press as an event of happy augury for Alaska. It is only a brief time since Congress provided $35,000,000 for an Alaskan railroad, and now another transportation route is found that requires no appropriation at all. The next few years will see "the coming of thousands of new settlers" and a growth that will "double the population of the Territory within a very short time," predicts the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which should speak with knowledge on Alaskan matters. Other editors note that altho we have owned Alaska nearly fifty years, and altho it has already yielded us many thousand per cent. profit on the $7,200,000 paid to Russia in 1867, it is apparent that so far we have but scratched the surface of the ground, and "sailed around the edges" of our 20,000-odd miles of coast line. This fact is brought clearly to our attention at this time by the announcement of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, that at last a channel through the delta of the Kuskokwim River has been charted. Alaska has three great gateways to Bering Strait, the Yukon, Copper, and Kuskokwim rivers, but until the present time only two have been available for commercial purposes. The opening of the Kuskokwim, in the words of news commentators, "is a complete justification" of the pains taken and the long months of apparently fruitless seeking. It is, says *The Christian Science Monitor*,



ALASKA'S NEW GATEWAY.

The charting of a channel through the delta of the Kuskokwim River makes available for commercial purposes a waterway leading 600 miles into the interior, and opens up for development a valley containing many thousands of miles of valuable territory.

"Tantamount to saying that they have found a great natural canal, 100 miles in length, that connects with a river running 600 miles inland, which opens up to development, and will some day open up to commerce, a valley covering many thousands of square miles. In this valley, and along the river, it is well known, are large areas of mineral lands with promising prospects of mercury-bearing cinnabar, gold-bearing quartz, placer-grounds, and coal-veins, all of which are made accessible by the discovery of the Kuskokwim channel."

A report from Gov. J. F. A. Strong to the Secretary of the Interior reveals not only the great deposits of mineral wealth to which the new waterway may lead, but many other resources as well. The full value of the fisheries, notes the Philadelphia *Record*, "is visibly great," altho as yet no effort has been made to determine it. Also, "there are large stretches ideally fitted for raising reindeer." Government herds already number 6,000, and 47,000 head is the total census of these valuable animals. And Alaskan reindeer, we are told, is distinctly preferable to Argentine beef. "The meat is delicious," writes Governor Strong, "and could be sold at prices considerably lower than those which fresh beef and other meats now command."

"The report," says *The Post-Intelligencer*, "disposes of any lingering impression that Alaska is an ice-locked wilderness, and, on the contrary, makes it plain that it is a country of splendid resources, capable of supporting several millions of people in abundance." And the Louisville *Courier-Journal* adds that "considerable stress is laid upon the advantages of Alaska from an agricultural standpoint. There are 50,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming purposes and millions of other acres that could be utilized for cattle-raising and dairying." There is

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little doubt that this great territory, if rightly developed, will become "a most important source of food-supply for the United States." A report recently issued by the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce makes clear the excellent opportunity, in this now accessible region, for the small farmer. "There is room and to spare for thousands of settlers who are not of the class who desire to farm thousands of acres to one crop," we are assured. Grains flourish, and "it is possible to grow magnificent vegetables in all parts of Alaska," including "all the products of the temperate zone in America."

While many editors devote their thought wholly to such rosy prospects as these revealed by the newly discovered Kuskokwim channel, one of them, in *The Christian Science Monitor*, above quoted, bids us halt. At this point in the development of Alaska we have the opportunity of profiting by the mistakes we have already made nearer home. Shall those who first travel the newly discovered channel be self-centered adventurers; shall they be allowed to roam amid these treasures uncontrolled? *The Monitor* replies:

"Private enterprise heretofore has pioneered American settlement and development. Whether it has performed its task for the common interest or only to serve selfish ends is a matter aside from the fact that the task has been performed. The development of that part of the earth known as the United States of America in the last hundred years has been marvelous. Thinking people feel, however, that there have been mistakes in the distribution of the wealth of the United States proper that should not be repeated in Alaska."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JUST now the jitney bus is less appealing than the jitney loaf of bread.—*Chicago News.*

THERE is no room in America for a see-Germany-first movement.—*Boston Transcript.*

ALTHO vodka has been taken from the Cossacks, there seems to be a bit of punch left.—*Washington Post.*

IT is to be regretted that all those trenches could not be dug in a region that needs irrigation.—*Albany Journal.*

THE call to arms in Europe is hardly more general than the call to alms in the United States.—*Kansas City Star.*

THERE'S a joke on somebody somewhere when a fellow asks for 15-cent cotton and gets $9.50 flour.—*Boston Transcript.*

"CARNEGIE Tells Federal Board Capital and Labor Will Some Day Rank as One." But which one?—*New York World.*

OUR idea of an apostle of optimism is the French professor who figures that the Allies will get to Berlin by 1943.—*Columbia State.*

POSSIBLY California wants to become two States in order that the one farthest north won't be so near Mexico.—*Washington Post.*

WE may require no submarines for sea duty, but they'll come in handy in a search for Ohio villages if the river keeps on rising.—*Washington Post.*

JUDGING from the tendencies of its price, the wheat they are selling these days ought to be ideal for making self-rising flour.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE Kaiser, asserts a Berlin cable, is not aged by war, but has some new wrinkles. If so, now's the time for him to spring 'em on the Allies.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT Mr. J. P. Morgan said he did not know about industrial relations seems to qualify him admirably as a dummy director of industrial corporations.—*Kansas City Star.*

AN American physiologist has been lecturing on "How to Use the Human Body." His discourse should be printed in pamphlet form and circulated in Europe.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WHAT'S the matter with a "swat-the-hyphen" propaganda?—*Washington Post.*

CURRENT events are also likely to curb the wild popularity of bread-pudding.—*Chicago News.*

THOSE seven Democratic Senators seem to take the "New Freedom" too literally.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HOW long is it since English ships have not dared to fly the British flag in the Irish Sea?—*Springfield Republican.*

IF Italy could project her earthquakes into the war zone she might keep her soldiers at home.—*Toledo Blade.*

PRESIDENT WILSON should get behind a jitney merchant marine if he wishes to popularize the service.—*Chicago News.*

IMPROVEMENT in imported cigarets is reported since the war stopt their coming over.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PERHAPS the White House baby is bringing the President to understand that he can not always have his way.—*Albany Journal.*

SOMETHING wrong with Government "cooperation" when neither capital nor labor can find employment.—*Wall Street Journal.*

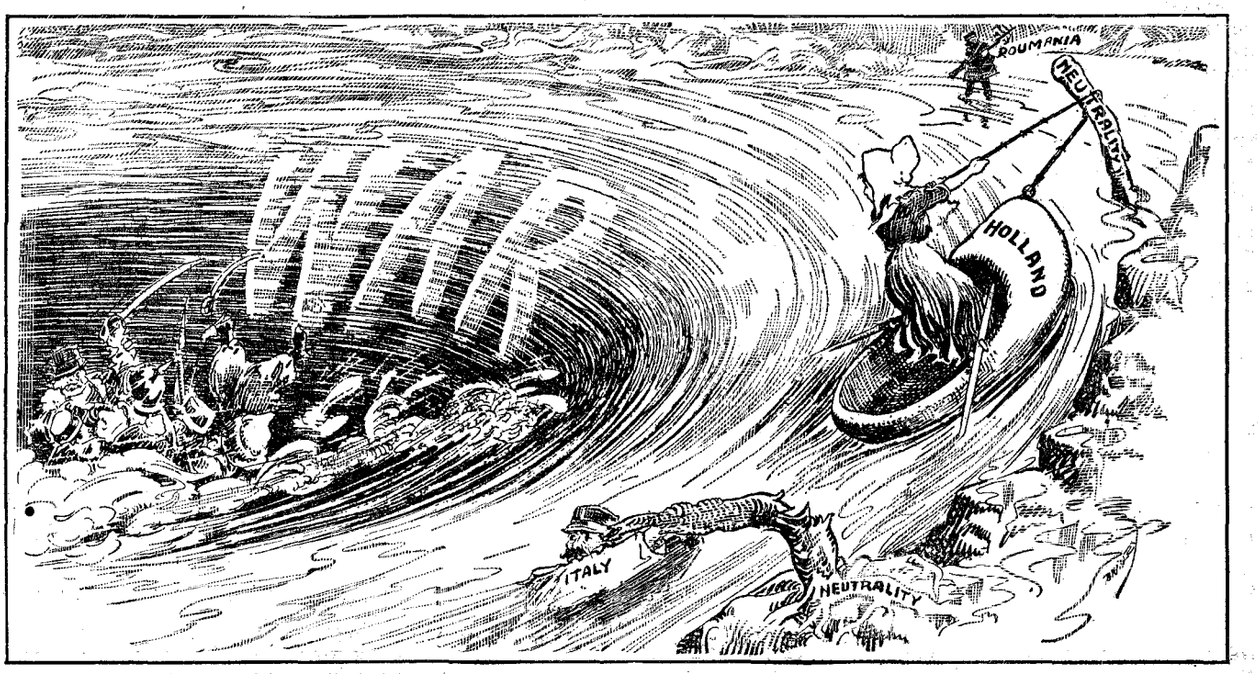
SPEAKING of safety records, the big German transatlantic lines have not had a single accident in six months.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT is the high cost of living rather than the high cost of fighting—and dying—that is likely to bring Europe to its senses at last.—*Providence Journal.*

FROM present indications the supply of international law isn't anything like equal to the demands being made on it by various combatants.—*Chicago Herald.*

"PRESIDENT WILSON," announces a current head-line, "Sees No Tangible Basis for Peace as Yet." In Europe, Mexico, or the American Senate?—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

A CHICAGO professor declares there are six races in Theodore Roosevelt, But not Presidential races. The Colonel has got them pretty well out of his system.—*Kansas City Journal.*



THE WHIRLPOOL. —Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

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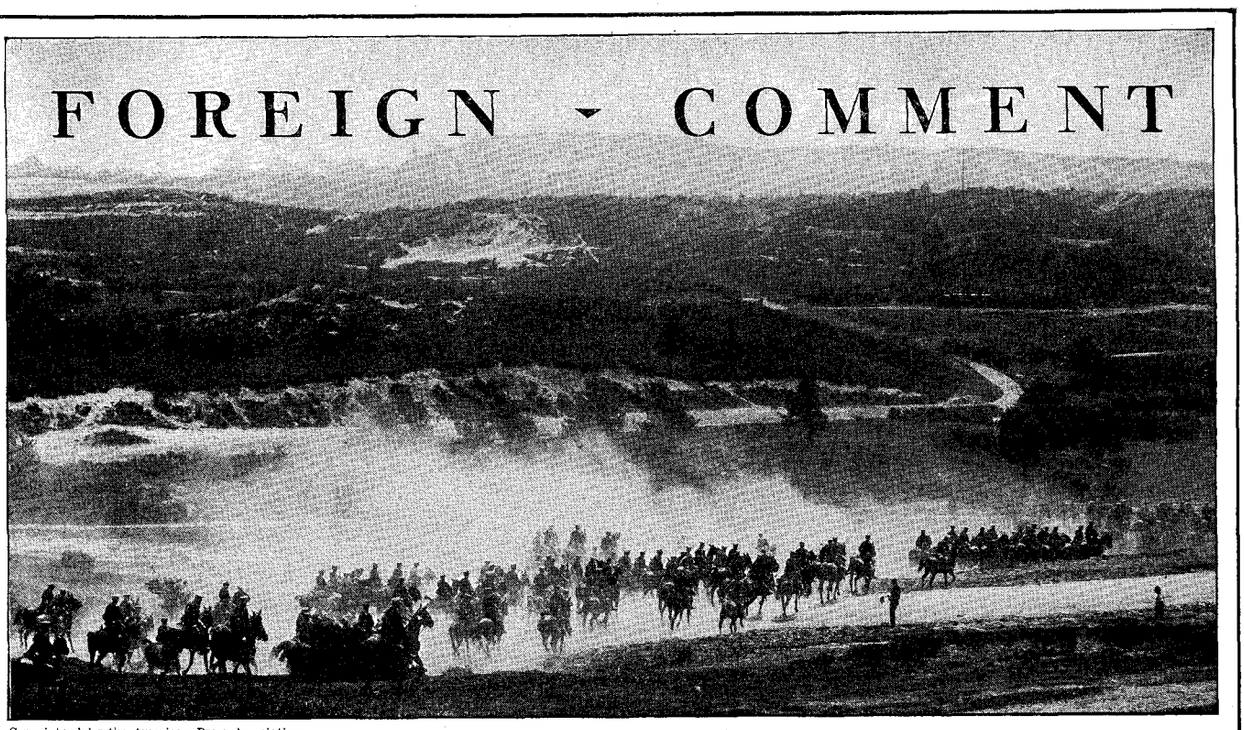

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THROWING OUT AN ENGLISH CAVALRY SCREEN IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

AN AMERICAN WARNING TO ENGLAND

A TENDENCY TO NAG the United States has been evident of late in some English papers, which seem to aim at driving the American people into some action definitely pledging the United States to active intervention in the war on behalf of the Allies. This attitude has called forth protests from influential papers on both sides of the Atlantic, and only last week we quoted a passage from the London *Daily News* which warned its contemporaries of the danger of such tactics. This was followed by a frank editorial in the New York *Times* which put the matter clearly before the British nation and showed them that they had little to gain and much to lose by an attempt to coerce the American people. *The Times* stated that a section of English opinion is demanding from us—

"Something more helpful than sympathy, something more partial than neutrality, protests against the doings of Germany, and in some quarters policies not distinguishable from actual interference in aid of the Allies, seem to have been expected. In its most widely prevalent form this feeling is based upon the belief that in the general interest of neutral Powers now and hereafter we ought to have protested under the terms of the Hague Convention against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, against the destruction of precious monuments of architectural or sacred interest to the whole world, against the laying of mines, and even against atrocities which have never been proved. In another form, and less frequently manifested, there has been a feeling that we ought to interfere, and with force, because England is really fighting our own battle."

The maximum that England can hope from us is thus stated:

"The cause for which England fights, the cause of the Allies, has the sincere sympathy of all the American people save a part of those whom ties of blood bind to the German cause. . . . With this our English friends must be content."

In general, the English papers have accepted the rebuke in a friendly spirit, and many journals of influence state that they have never looked to America for active support in the war. The London *Globe*, after remarking upon the fair tone generally adopted by the American press, continues:

"So far as this country is concerned, there has been no serious suggestion of disappointment because the United States did not join the Allies. In the first place, the United States could not render the Allies much military aid if it wanted to, and, in the second place, we in England certainly do not think it is in any way called upon to plunge its people into war; but what not only the British people, but those of neutral countries, have hoped for is some protest from the American Government against the terrible way in which the German Government has officially broken the Hague conventions to which both it and the American Government were parties. The feeling that America is morally bound to take note of these acts is more widespread in America, even, than here, and the argument of the New York *Times* that the Hague conventions impose on our Government no obligations to make a protest against the acts therein forbidden will carry less weight in America than here."

Another prominent London paper, *The Evening Standard*, considers that the New York organ is wrestling with a shadow, and complacently congratulates itself that the tone of the English press is far more friendly to Americans than is the German. It goes on to say:

"Some few idiots scattered about the globe—personally we have never come across any of their number—have been urging the United States to take part in the war at once. The New York *Times*, which administers a sufficient snub to such idiocy, may be assured that this tribe has few or no followers in this country. We are content to leave the error to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has just printed a violent diatribe against the Americans because they conform to the ordinary laws of neutrality and acquiesce in Great Britain's seizure of contraband."

It may interest our readers to see the paragraph in the *Kölnische Zeitung* from which *The Evening Standard* derives such righteous satisfaction. It runs in part as follows:

"We must protest decidedly against the assertion that the United States in this war is honorable toward all the belligerent parties. As regards the letter of neutrality there is no doubt, but assuredly not according to the spirit. He who delivers to one of the belligerent parties arms to the value of more than 1,000,000,000 marks has lost the right to pass as impartial, and one can no longer believe that he is seriously anxious to restore the peace of nations.

"International law may afford the German Government no weapon for demanding a cessation of supplies of arms, but the German people will not forget the attitude of America and will remember it whenever big words about humanity and morality and other ideals of national brotherhood ring across the ocean."

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COLLAPSE OF THE "INTERNATIONAL"

ANOTHER ILLUSION has vanished under the acid test of war,—the International has collapsed. This world-wide Socialist movement, we were told, was going to prevent war between civilized nations by bringing the workers into such solidarity that wars and rumors of wars would disappear before the terrors of a general strike in favor of peace. This beautiful bubble has burst under the pressure of the times, and the Socialist leaders of almost every country of Europe plunged, we might almost say with zest, into the welter of conflict. In Russia alone were the leaders true to their principles, and the Socialist members of the Duma left the chamber in a body rather than have any part in the war either by silence or consent. But even in Russia we find the Socialist press admitting that this war is not an unnecessary evil; thus the Petrograd *Sovremenny Mir* says:

"The present war is caused by the vital interests of capitalist nations; it is the inevitable way of solving international conflicts in a bourgeois society. Russia's participation in this war is necessitated by the vital interests of the country, the imperative demands of its capitalistic development, and its social-economic progress."

Russian Socialists in America still cling to the idea of the International, and Mr. Victor Mandelberg, formerly a Socialist deputy in the Duma, writes in the columns of the *Novy Mir*, a Russian Socialist daily published in New York:

"It would be a great error, a fatal treachery to the cause of the proletariat, if we should now throw away our slogan—'Proletarians of all countries, unite!' —and march under the banner of the Russo-Anglo-French combination."

BEBEL MEETS BISMARCK AMONG THE SHADES.

"At last, Bebel, are we both learning to understand each other!"
—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

This cartoon shows Bebel, for so long the leader of the Social Democratic party in Germany and one of Bismarck's bitterest opponents, meeting his old enemy and sinking political differences in the face of the danger besetting their common Fatherland.

In Germany, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, once leader of the powerful Socialist party in the Reichstag, was the only man, in a party of over one hundred strong, who had the courage to vote against the war credits in the German parliament and to stick to the International principle. To-day he is a proscribed man; the German Socialist papers either can not or will not give him the hospitality of their columns. Accordingly, in the pages of a Swiss paper, the *Berner Tagwacht*, we find his appeal to the labor-leaders of the world in which he sorrowfully admits that the International is dead:

"It is painful to write at a time when the radiant hope of former days, the Socialist International, lies smashed amid its thousand expectations; when even many Socialists of the belligerent countries of this most rapacious war willingly put on the yoke of Imperialism, just when the evils of capitalism were becoming more apparent than ever."

So greatly is Liebknecht discredited among his own party that we learn from the Berlin *Vorwärts* that the Social Democrats in the Reichstag have adopted a resolution condemning his action and virtually reading this veteran Socialist out of the party. This resolution runs:

"The Social Democratic party strongly condemns Karl Liebknecht's breach of discipline, and it repudiates the misleading information he has spread concerning proceedings within the party. The party is determined that it shall vote as a unit in the Reichstag. If any deputy is unable conscientiously to participate in the voting he is at liberty to abstain, but he must not give his abstention the character of a demonstration."

Equally emphatic is the opinion of a leading English Socialist organ, the London *Justice*, which admits that the death of the International has produced confusion:

"The failure of the International Socialist movement to prevent the outbreak of war, on the very eve of which the International Socialist Bureau was meeting, created at first a feeling of dejection among all British Socialists. It would therefore have been little short of a miracle had not divergencies of views shown themselves in our ranks."

In France, the Socialists have frankly thrown the principles of the International to the winds, their leaders have joined the Government, and their papers and their party are giving utterance to sentiments unblushingly chauvinistic; for example, the Paris *Humanité* reports a new party manifesto, which says:

"The struggle is difficult; it may be long. It is a war whose effects are most exhausting, but it shall not tire us. We fight that France's independence and unity may never again be brought to trial; that the provinces annexed against their will shall return to their chosen country; . . . that a lying peace of armaments shall not reign in Europe, and that our grandchildren shall never fear a return to barbarism."

Meanwhile, the London *Morning Post*, which is frankly an organ of the aristocratic classes, is not a little amused at the fall of the International, and makes the following caustic comments upon the relations between the Belgian and Russian Socialists and their German comrades:

"We recently saw some account of a very bitter controversy between the Socialists of Belgium and of Germany. The former had been led to believe by the latter that they could be trusted to use their influence against war, but especially against such an aggressive war as would involve the violation of Belgian neutrality. To their pained surprize the Belgian Socialists found, when the matter was put to the proof, that the German Socialists gave their Belgian 'comrades' no help or succor whatsoever, and were not to be distinguished by their actions from any other Germans. They refused to raise their organized voice either against the war or on behalf of Belgium, and German Socialists took part in the invasion and destruction of that unhappy little country. Worse than that, when Belgium had been destroyed and the Belgian workmen had fled with the rest of the population, German Socialists were sent by their Government to persuade the Belgian workingman to run the railways and other transport services so that the German armies in France could be supplied. When the Belgian Socialists turned with indignation upon these 'Judas comrades,' the German Socialists coolly replied that if the Belgians had chosen to accept the German terms their country would not have been destroyed. The Belgian Socialists replied—But what about our honor? And the German Socialists retorted that honor was only 'a piece of bourgeois ideology.'

"The Russian Socialists are also reproaching their German 'comrades.' Thus the Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor party have issued a proclamation denouncing 'the leaders of the International' for 'betraying Socialism.'"

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GERMAN FAITH IN FINAL VICTORY

RESIGNED TO THE PROSPECT of a long war, Germany accepts the situation with calm satisfaction. Confident of victory, the German people find the achievements of their Army and Navy, up to the present, a subject for congratulation and pride. The German papers point out that so far the war has been conducted entirely upon foreign soil, a whole country has been conquered and occupied, and the German Navy has shown itself to be an effective offensive weapon. Especial stress is laid upon the fact that throughout the Empire the national life has been in no way disturbed; everything, we are told, goes on as usual. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* says:

"All strangers who have visited us during this time have given testimony that the German people are equal to the trial which has come upon them. Germany is fighting for its existence, and altho the struggle to settle the point is being fought out, still the civil life of the country continues the even tenor of its way in the most satisfactory manner. Care of the enforced idle, the distribution of foodstuffs, help for those districts that have suffered through the war—all these measures are being handled with an admirable prudence."

In the eastern theater of the war, the Berlin papers find ample matter for comforting comment. At the head of the army there is the victorious Hindenburg, the idol of the German people, against whom, they say, the Russian forces are powerless. For example, Theodor Wolff, the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, writes:

"Up to the present the greatest efforts of the Russians have been a constant disappointment to the Allies. All reports about peace proposals by the German Government to Petrograd are nothing but unintelligent imagination. Nobody with any common sense ever dreams of such peace proposals. Russia must be crusht in this war."

In the west, the German armies stand entrenched in the richest industrial region of France, and, so say the German papers with every evidence of satisfaction, the combined efforts of the French, Belgian, and English forces are unable to drive them out. Major Mohrat, the military expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, pours his scorn upon the situation and says that France is reduced to her present plight by relying upon "England's insufficient army." The critic continues:

"My assertions will be denied in England, but, just as little as it can be denied that the promised British support brought the poor Belgians no military advantage whatever, just as difficult will it be to deny that the British forces sent to the Continent are far too small to help the French gain a decisive victory."

But it is at sea that German observers find their highest gratification, for they discern "the long-boasted supremacy of England vanishing before the attacks of our submarines." To quote Captain Persius, the naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"With the exception of a few small and old ships the whole English Navy long ago withdrew to the protection of its ports—much to the disappointment of our submarines, which deserve every sympathy because they find no more valuable targets for their well-aimed torpedoes."

It is in the columns of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that we find the truest evidences of that confidence that fills the German nation. This journal is especially pleased with the German Navy and its success in the present war, and it states:

"The North Sea is commanded by the German Navy. Germany's ships—above and below the water—cross the passages that separate England from our coasts. They creep up to the enemy's monsters and destroy them at the entrance to their holes. Girdles of German mines encircle the British Isles and sink mighty ships. The thunders of our guns off the east coast and our ghostly submarines are the answer to the noisy rhetoric of English ministers. . . . . .

"We do not know what is to come, but the terrible anxiety and the insane speeches we hear of from England betray to us the fact that the Island Empire has at last appreciated the full meaning of this war. We do not let ourselves be blinded by the feeling of strength which the enemy's anxiety gives us, for we know that the work against England is as yet not even half accomplished."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISSEMBLERS
(January 27th).

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA—"Now what do we really want to say?"
SULTAN OF TURKEY—"Well, of course, we couldn't say *that;* not on his birthday." —*Punch* (London).

FRANCE'S LATEST LEVY.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A satirical reply to the French assertion that Germany was enrolling schoolboys in her army.

GENTLE SARCASM FROM BOTH SIDES.

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HOLLAND FEARS WAR

THE MOST UNCOMFORTABLE NEUTRALITY is observed by Holland, and, according to the Dutch papers, her lot at the present moment is not a happy one. Whichever way she turns, she finds herself treading on some one's toes. The question of the interned belligerents is a thorny one. Holland is maintaining at the present moment, according to figures given by the *Nieuwe Courant* of The Hague, some 14,000 Belgians of military age, between 2,000 and 3,000 French and English soldiers, and some 2,000 members of the Kaiser's army, all of whom have been forced across the borders of the Netherlands by the exigencies of war and promptly interned by the watchful Dutch authorities. These men have to be cared for, fed, and, above all, closely guarded, for the escape of any appreciable number would instantly lead to protests from one or other of the warring Powers. As it is, we are told, there is considerable friction between the German and Dutch Governments because some shipwrecked English sailors, rescued by Dutch fishing-boats in the North Sea, were allowed to proceed to their homes.

HOLLAND GUARDING ITS NEUTRALITY
WITH BOTH HANDS ON THE FAUCET.
—*De Amsterdammer.*

The ministers of the Dutch Crown openly admit that they fear their country may be embroiled, but so far they have given no indication of the direction in which the danger lies. According to the Amsterdam *Tijd*, Dr. van den Linden, the Dutch Premier, in introducing a bill for the extension of military service, said:

"The position of our country demands to-day, as it did in August, that our entire military force should be at all times available. The Government, of course, has information on this subject unknown to the public, but it considers it contrary to the interests of the State to make any revelations of this information, even in committee. . . . We must keep our entire army under the colors, for at any moment incidents are possible which may render it necessary for us to make an appeal to arms."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* comments hopefully on this rather gloomy speech of the Premier and says:

"For the moment there is no indication that the Netherlands are likely to be involved in this war. Certain 'incidents' have got to happen first. What these 'incidents' may be we can not imagine. What advantage would it be for Germany, for instance, to number us among her adversaries? The time that Holland's territories might have had value as a field of operations has long since passed. . . . And England? What advantage could she gain by forcing Holland to join Germany? Our colonies? We don't think that England wants our colonies; we even doubt if she would keep the German colonies—were she victorious. She has enough. Where, then, is the enemy?"

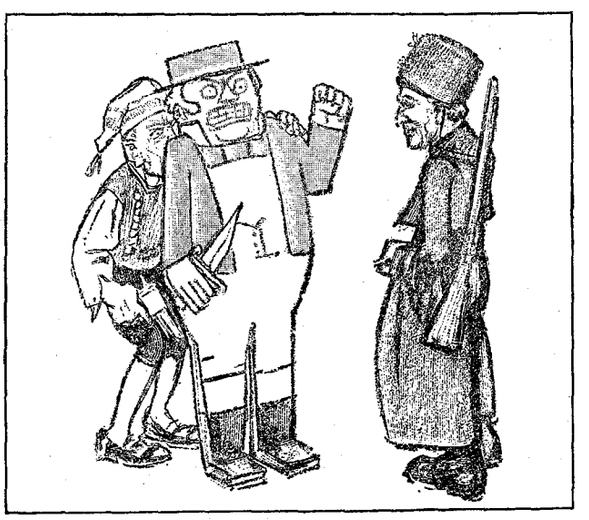
Meanwhile it must be admitted that the German press are not at all pleased with the attitude of the Dutch newspapers. The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* complains:

"Even those papers which are not openly hostile to Germany gladly fill their columns with all that is spiteful and suspicious about us, even tho such matter be presented in the form of quotations from English and French sources to which no critical comment is appended. Perhaps it is claimed that the reproduction of foreign malignity, mendacity, misrepresentation, and misinterpretation is a proof of a neutral attitude. It makes one sick that such malice should exist. . . . Fortunately, here and there in the Dutch press can be found manifestations of an unprejudiced spirit. There are papers—alas! they are not the most important—which are not led astray by the lamentations of Belgian refugees."

This affords the London *Daily Chronicle* an opportunity for some caustic comments on the Germans in general and the *Kölnische Zeitung* in particular, which run, in part:

"Nothing bothers or hurts or puzzles the German mind more at this moment than the persistent anti-German attitude of the press of every neutral State despite the vigorous German press campaign. This article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* admits, for example, that 'the Dutch press is not subject to a censor,' and that expression of opinion is free. That Dutch opinion is anti-German is the burden of complaint. Yet the inevitable conclusion is avoided, as only a German mind could avoid it. It is not, however, dishonesty, but sheer inability on the part of the German temperament to understand the one outstanding fact of the war: that Germany's treatment of Belgium has turned the whole civilized world against her."

PROPHECY FROM CANADA—In the pages of the Toronto *Globe* we find a confident prophecy of coming events given under the heading of "How the War Will End." This short article is of interest as showing the confidence with which Canada looks forward to the success of the Allied arms:



THE BOGY-MAN.

GERMANY—"Fee-Fi-Fo-Fum—I am John Bull! I am coming to use your Scheldt for my dreadnoughts!"

HOLLAND—"Come out of it, Michel. I've had my eye on you for a long time."
—*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

"For some little time longer the indecisive movements of the past months may continue. Battles will be won and lost by both sides, but they will not be of vital importance. The Russians may advance some distance into Silesia before spring, and in the west the Germans may be forced out of France and back to the line of the Meuse. These forward steps will, however, only be preparatory. It will be March or April before the combined invasion of Germany from east and west, which alone can end the war, will be under way. That invasion will be taken part in by more than a million British soldiers, three million Frenchmen, and five million Russians. No such armies have ever been gathered together before in the history of the world. The Germans will fight as we ourselves would for home and native land, but they will inevitably be crusht. Having appealed to the sword, Prussian militarism will die by the sword. And upon its ruins will rise a new Germany that will no longer mock at Peace and Brotherhood."

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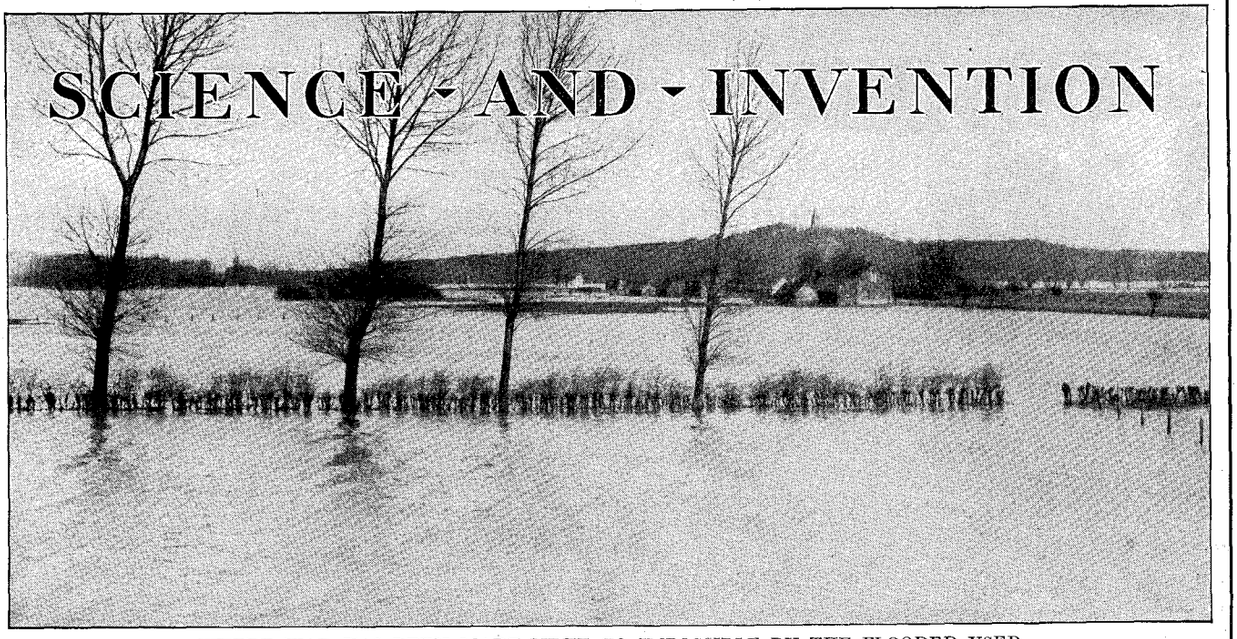
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

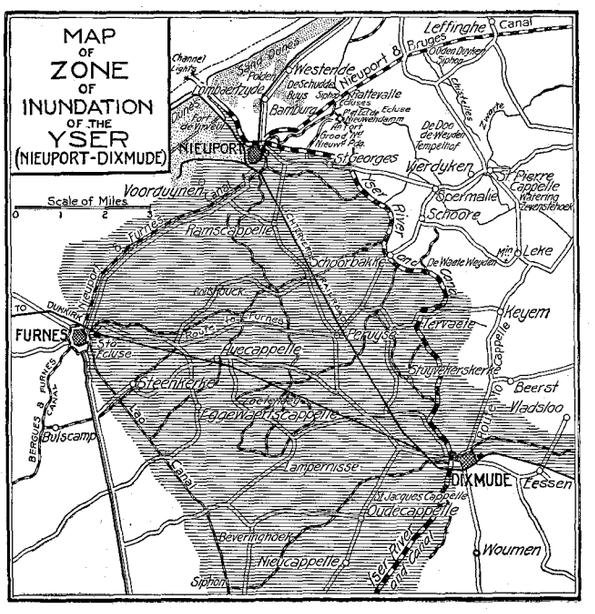


WHERE WAR HAS BEEN MADE NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE BY THE FLOODED YSER.

"With matchless courage," say the dispatches, "the Germans advance unsheltered on rafts, which are armed with mitrailleuses, but they offer a certain mark, and one by one the unfortunate men are picked off by Belgian snipers behind the mud walls."

WAR IN THE WATER

WAR ON THE WATER is easy; war *in* the water is difficult or impossible. Nothing is more discouraging to land-forces than splashing about in water waist-deep, with the possibility that the flood may rise even higher. This kind of warfare, now being put to the test in Flanders, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, December 12) by P. Sallior. This French writer reminds his readers at the outset that the countries bordering on the North Sea have always made use of inundations as a means of defense. After having labored for centuries to win land from the sea, Belgium and Holland are able to give back in a moment to the waters the regions that have been thus conquered. We read:



"During the defense of Antwerp the flood-zone was not able to give the assistance hoped from it. But during the battle of the Yser the zone of Nieuport and Dixmude found this method of resistance most valuable. While the Allied vessels approached the coast, to bombard the Germans, and batteries covered the region with their shells, the dikes were cut, the sluices opened, and the waters flowed in, swamping the enemy's trenches so as to render progress impossible to the Germans.

"Let us tell of this heroic adventure, which is a thing of yesterday. Here was an exquisite land of old cities, dreaming of their past, with belfries, halls, old mansions, bridges and canals, peace and silence. . . . But the day came when the whirlwind swooped down on this region, and its cities are now mere names on the map, or piles of ruins. The enemy had two ends in view—to roll back our left wing in order to resume their eternal turning movement, and to reach Dunkirk, which would become in their hands a base of naval operations against England. The attack began about mid-October from Nieuport to La Bassée, but at the outset with particular violence on the coast. The canalized Yser, which makes a great bend between Nieuport and Dixmude, was ardently disputed for about three weeks. Then the Belgians realized what aid the water might give them. There were fine locks at Nieuport, which Baedeker recommends his countrymen to see as masterpieces—notably the locks of the Bruges and Furnes canals, and about four others. Of these due use was made. . . . On the 21st the attacks were particularly violent at Nieuport and Lombartzyde. On the 22d, when the water had reached Schoorbakke, the enemy broke through the lines at Tervaete, but was checked about two miles further on, at the railroad, near Pervyse, where there were found, after the fight, more than 1,000 of their dead. Finally, on November 11, a final momentary success gave them the ruins of Dixmude, which had already been taken and retaken several times, without furnishing access to the left bank of the Yser. At the end of November, owing to the higher tides, the flood extended over so vast a region that the great German effort, in which more than 120,000 men are said to have fallen, had to be abandoned, and attacks began further to the south, toward Ypres. The water spread from Nieuport to the immediate suburbs of Ypres, passing through Schoore, Leke, Dixmude, Bixschoote, and Boesinghe. One of the results was the capture of heavy pieces that had been abandoned near Ramscapelle. Four large guns and two mortars were found there, stuck in the mud."

Let us now, says Mr. Sallior, examine the hydraulic mechanism of this kind of defense. When we glance over a topographic map of this region, we see a band of dunes along the coast, bordering a level plain on which the only elevations are older alluvial formations of clay, reaching about 500 feet in thickness at Ostend and 250 at Dunkirk. He goes on:

"If we cross the country, starting from the coast, we find first a low, sandy shore, of which a vast extent is exposed at each low tide. When the wind is northwest this sand is blown inland, forming dunes which travel slowly toward the interior, the advance being at the rate of more than ten feet a year to the

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east of Dunkirk. . . . The ridge along the coast, formed by these dunes, is cut only by a few small watercourses. . . . . .

"The plain that comes next is formed of a whitish layer of marine shells under which is sometimes found a boggy subsoil. South of Dunkirk there is under this top layer a stratum of peat, often several feet thick. Broken and fallen trees lie pell-mell in all directions. Amid this plain, with its green willows, wind and branch innumerable canals.

"This whole country, won foot by foot from the sea, is, like the low countries of which it is a continuation, a wonder of human ingenuity. The general level is about two feet lower than high tide, and in certain depressions it is even five or six feet lower. It has thus been necessary to shut off the sea by dikes across the mouths of the waterways, and to install sluices to control the movement of the water, letting it flow out only at low tide. . . . . .

"It is now very easy to understand the method of defense that has been used. In normal times the sluice-gates are shut when the tide rises. If the opposite is done, the rising flood penetrates into the land through the whole complex network of canals, and the gates, being then shut, prevent its return and also hold back the fresh water. When this is done at the time of spring tides, it is possible to get thus more than three feet of water over and above mean tide-level. By cutting the dikes at the proper points, one section or another of the region may be inundated at pleasure, railway or road embankments acting as dams. The knowledge of how to work the sluice-gates is thus quite an art; but the lowlands of Flanders have old hands at the job whom long experience has made masters of it. It is said that the combination by which the German trenches were drowned out while the Belgians had time to leave theirs dry was due to one of these. . . . The Germans have tried in vain to stop the flood or to cross it on rafts. They have had to search for another road, without much success."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

WAR'S INSANITY

THE VIOLENT EMOTIONS incident to war, especially within sound of the enemy's guns, are likely to produce such derangements of mental balance that temporary, or even permanent, insanity is apt to result. Even at home, far from the actual scenes of battle, aged parents, wives, and children are often so upset that nervous disturbances follow. This is asserted by an Italian physician, Dr. P. Gonsiglio, writing in *Cultura Moderna* (November 1). Our translations are from an abstract made for *Minerva* (Rome, December 1). Says Dr. Gonsiglio:

"In war-time nervous and mental diseases . . . are intense and frequent. The same causes that act in peace become more violent in their disturbing action, such as heat, sunlight, mental or physical fatigue, material and moral disorders of all kinds, intoxications; the effects of alcohol or of incipient tuberculosis are magnified, etc. . . . But other causes also supervene or assume special aspects—the lack of food in certain classes, the greater contrasts in professional and social habits, the more intense family feeling, the acuter sense of homesickness that depresses the energies, the fear of death, etc. Above all, disturbing action is exerted by actual warfare, the intense emotion of the vast bodies of troops, the sights of blood—coloring the waters and sprinkling the ground, the cries of the wounded, the horrors of falling walls and buildings."

These effects, Dr. Gonsiglio says, have been specially marked in recent wars. Of 26,950 Russian wounded examined in Moscow, 1,908 were found to be suffering from nervous or mental disease, or 7.5 per cent.; and of 1,350 officers, 404 were so affected, or 30 per cent. This was largely due to the disturbing and disorganizing effect of intense and sudden emotion on the nervous system. During the siege of Port Arthur, especially toward the close, the Russian soldiers were so subject to mental aberration that they frequently attacked one another under the impression that the Japanese were making an assault. Panic-fear, so well known an element in war, which attacks even seasoned troops, is only a special case of this disturbance of mental balance due to the violent and unaccustomed emotions of conflict.

PLANTS SAVED FROM COLD BY SUGAR

CANDY is not commonly fed to freezing people to save their lives, but it is well known to students of botany that hardy plants may owe their ability to resist cold to their sugar. In the fall they begin to manufacture it from their starch; in spring they reverse the process, and if a late frost catches them with their sugar-supply turned back into starch, they are killed, leaving their owners wondering why they survived the rigors of winter, but could not stand a spring chill. It is all in the sugar, it appears. The studies on this subject are summarized by Dr. Fritz Bachmann in *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin). The appearance of green leaves in mid-winter is always an interesting sight, and especially strange are the delicate-looking plants that come bravely pushing their way through the snow in early spring. How do they manage it? After mentioning early theories that failed to explain the facts, Dr. Bachmann informs us that for some time botanists have had the conclusion forced upon them that it is in the cell itself, and especially in its protoplasm, that the essential power of protection against freezing resides. He says:

"Lidforsz has greatly broadened our knowledge by a thorough investigation of the question how it comes that certain plants can be badly or completely frozen without losing their vitality, while others perish when there is a very slight formation of ice, and why the same plant can bear freezing in winter without harm, but is killed at a correspondingly low temperature in spring. These questions . . . suggest chemical changes as an answer, the formation of special products. Müller Thurgau taught us that in the sweetening of potatoes, *i.e.*, the changing of their starch to sugar, which is a result of low temperature in the vicinity of the freezing-point, we have a case of chemical change in the living potato, and that the potatoes which have become sweet will bear a lower temperature than those having less sugar. Then A. Fischer discovered that the starch present in the bark of trees before the oncoming of winter is quite generally transformed into glucose; on the other hand, the starch present in the interior of trees disappears only in the so-called fat-trees, in which it is changed into fatty oils.

"Lidforsz investigated the starch and sugar content of the leaves of a large number of hardy plants. A minority showed more or less sugar throughout the year, the others were almost all distinguished in summer by leaves rich in starch, which commonly reached a maximum in fall. At the approach of winter, mostly during November, the starch was dissolved and changed into sugar. Sugar is plentifully formed also in the leaves of the so-called fat-trees (linden, birch, conifers). In many leaves (sorts of ilex, sedum, etc.) there was found a provision of stored-up sugar as well as of fat. In spring the sugar is changed back into starch.

"The observation that spring frosts often injure hardy plants which have stood lower temperature in the winter, the remarkable fact that those parts of a plant on which sunshine falls (which form starch even in winter on the warmer days) are less resistant than the shaded parts, and many other considerations make it probable that sugar plays a not unimportant rôle in the protection of plants from cold."

The author next refers to some experiments made by Winkler in 1913 as to the resistance of twigs. Without exception, the trees examined bore 20° centigrade of cold (−4° F.) in winter, but this resistance was greatly diminished in summer. The resistance strengthened very rapidly from October to November, and weakened as rapidly between March and April. These results, taken in connection with those of Fischer, referred to above, confirm the idea of a protective action of sugar (or of oil) against death by freezing. Lidforsz also placed cut-off twigs of various plants—oleander, myrtus communis, etc.,—in sugar solutions of various degrees of concentration, with others in plain water as a control. A few days later he exposed both to temperatures of −5° C. to −11° C. (23° to 12° F.) and found that the twigs in the sugar solutions were distinctly more resistant to cold than those in the water. Maximow went a step further and showed that not only sugar, but quite a number of salts, exert a protection against cold. These two authorities

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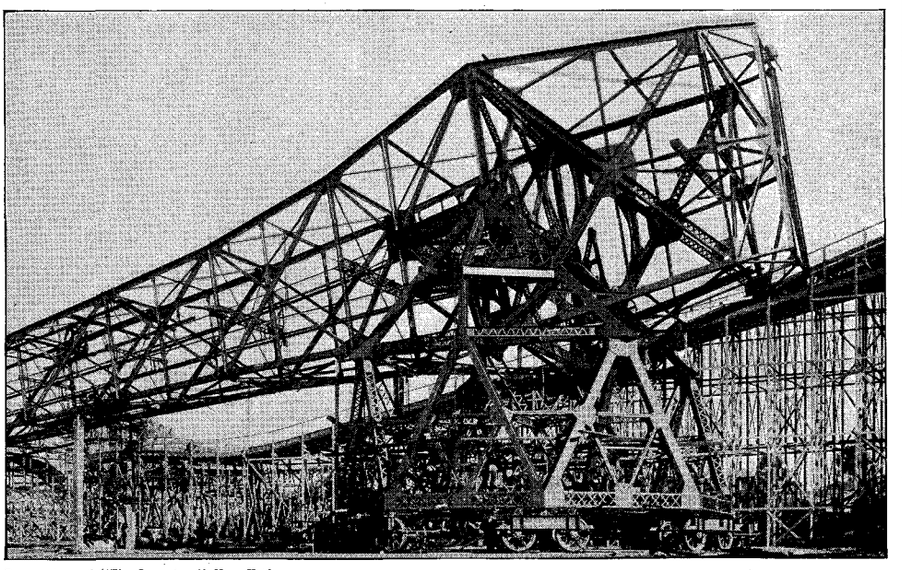
differ in their explanation of the manner in which the sugar acts, and there are also contradictory results from certain experiments, so that the whole question is one which will receive much further attention from investigators. After some discussion of controversial points, Dr. Bachmann says:

"In conclusion, I must emphasize the fact that the above-mentioned protective action of sugar and certain salts is probably very wide-spread, but that this does not explain everything. Apparently in this case also nature operates by methods far more manifold than we dream. Such great individual differences are observed in resistant power that in some instances even neighboring cells may behave differently. We find resistance dependent on age and on the state of development of the tissues.

"We recognize that there is a gain in resistant power when the plant is gradually accustomed to lower temperatures. Hence we probably have to reckon with unknown quantities, with unknown conditions of the protoplasm, which make it now more and now less sensitive to the effects of cold, to ice-formation and its consequences, till, in the extremest cases, even the temperature of liquid air is powerless to kill. All the forms which we regard as lasting—fruits, seeds, spores, etc.,—are in the condition of extreme resistance. They are differentiated from the normal condition of a vitally active plant most strikingly by their low intensity of metabolism. We may conceive that, just as a stone thrown against a solid resistance is the more shattered the greater its speed, so also a plant is easier to kill the more active its metabolism before it is interrupted by cold."

Arguing from this view-point Dr. Bachmann draws the conclusion that plants may be guarded against death from cold by gradually lowering the temperature so as to induce them to enter the resistant condition of rest. He thinks this treatment should be especially effective in the case of spring flowers, mosses, and ferns, which are particularly resistant to changes of temperature.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



By courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

TO GIVE THE THRILL OF AVIATION WITHOUT THE DANGER.

"The hardy adventurers . . . are to be slung around in a circle of some 200 feet radius in a two-storied car hung at the end of a huge steel arm built like a truss."

AN ANCHORED AIR-SHIP

THOSE WHO FIND an ascent in a captive balloon an agreeable substitute for the real thing will doubtless welcome the attempt that is to be made at the San Francisco fair to give the sensation of aviation without wholly severing connection with mother earth. The hardy adventurers who patronize this form of merry-go-round are to be slung around in a circle of some 200 feet radius in a two-storied car hung at the end of a huge steel arm built like a truss. The device is to be known as the Aeroscope, and *The Iron Age* (New York, January 21) describes it by the phrase that we have used as a title. It is the invention of J. B. Strauss, of the Strauss Bascule Bridge Co., Chicago, and its construction is not unlike that of the bridges of this type. As we are told:

"From the top of a steel tower 60 feet in diameter at the base and 50 feet high extends a counterbalanced arm 240 feet long, which is manipulated in the same general way as a modern single-leaf bascule bridge, and at the outer end of the arm is a suspended car holding 120 persons, and the whole contrivance rotates, the tower resting on wheels which travel a circular track. The object is to give the passengers a birdlike, gliding sensation.

"The entire device is constructed of steel, even to the furnishings of the passenger-car, and 640,000 pounds of steel are required. . . . A circular foundation of rock ballast, 70 feet in diameter and 2 feet thick, was made to support a number of heavy wooden ties. A 90-pound rail, forming a circle 61 feet in diameter, was placed on these ties, and the structure is supported by eight trucks spaced at equal intervals.

"The 50-foot tower, pyramidal in form, was built directly over the trucks, and at a point 35 feet from the ground, the sides of the pyramid make a sharper angle toward the apex, for the main trunnion-bearings on which the arm rises and falls. These bearings consist of opposite cylindrical projections from the sides of the arms, forming an axis about which the arm is turned in a vertical plane. The arm is 215 feet from this trunnion-bearing to a similar one, from which the car is pivoted, and is built of heavy steel shapes. The opposite end of the arm extends 30 feet on the other side of the main trunnions, and carries a solid block of concrete weighing 600,000 pounds, which is calculated to serve as a counterbalance for the weight of the long arm and the fully loaded car at its extremity.

"The car is two stories high and measures 19 by 38 feet in plan. The sides of the car have large plate-glass windows, and an unobstructed view is secured from each seat. The doors are of steel and must be securely locked before the car can ascend, the locking of the doors automatically completing the circuit, which furnishes current to the operating motors. As soon as the car has been raised sufficiently to clear the adjoining buildings, two 15 horse-power motors, which are connected to the eight trucks, are started and give the car the gliding effect. The arm is raised by two 11-horse-power motors in connection with a series of gears, the last of which meshes with a semicircular rack, the slow movement of this gear on the rack corresponding exactly with the motion of the arm. Automatic stops are provided in case the mechanism should become deranged, and the whole structure is evenly balanced, so that it can be lowered by human power, thus doing away with the likelihood of a carload of passengers making an enforced stay of several hours in the air at a height, say, of 265 feet.

"Propellers assist the motors in raising the arm. The propeller-blades, measuring 8 feet from tip to tip, are located 27 feet down the arm from the car and travel parallel with it, two 3-horse-power motors being used to operate them. . . . . .

"To provide for the varying weight of the passengers, water ballast is employed, self-regulating valves controlling the amount of water used. When the car is entirely filled the tanks empty automatically, but if the load in the car should be 500 pounds short of the maximum amount, the gage would indicate that fact and the valve would admit that amount of water and then close."

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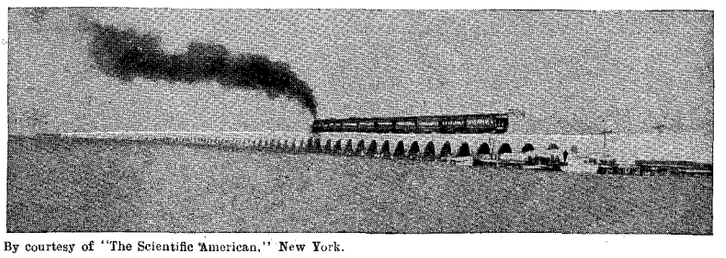
NEW YORK'S PATENT-MEDICINE BOMB

THAT New York City, acting through its Department of Health, has just dropt a bomb into the midst of the fake-medicine manufacturers is asserted by George Creel, writing in *Harper's Weekly* (New York) on "Poisoners of Public Health." Mr. Creel begins by asserting that the national Food and Drugs Act of 1906 "has had its teeth drawn, one by one, until now it has about as much bite as a Canton-flannel dog." This has been done, we are told, by successive decisions and acts of the administrative authorities until finally the Supreme Court has given the last stroke by its decision that the Food and Drugs Act does not apply to statements, false or otherwise, regarding the curative effects of medicinal preparations, but governs only misstatements regarding composition or place of manufacture. Writes Mr. Creel:



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE APPROACH TO THE FERRY.

This remarkable viaduct, which has been in use for several years, is 128 miles long. It links together some thirty coral keys, and ends at the Key West ferry-wharf.

"In plain words, nothing can be done to the baby-soothing-sirup fakers for selling their mixture of morphin and alcohol to ignorant mothers and careless nurses unless they lie about the amount of alcohol or morphin, or suppress the true place of manufacture. With all due respect to the high tribunal of the land, this decision must be regarded as a first aid to fraud and murder."

In fact, Mr. Creel charges, what protection we are now getting against fraudulent medicine-sharps is largely through other channels than the Act. For instance, the Post-office Department, by denying the use of the mails through the issuance of fraud orders, "has done away with a number of notorious scoundrels who had been preying on the wretched for years." City boards of health may do much, as is shown by the example of New York, thus cited by Mr. Creel:

"In New York, Dr. S. S. Goldwater has discovered a simple and effective means of attacking the patent-medicine poisoners. This is the order which he has devised and which has all the binding effect of a law:

"'No proprietary or patent medicine, manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use, shall be held, offered for sale, sold, or given away, in the City of New York, until the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met.

"'The names of the ingredients of every such medicine shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the Regulations of the Department of Health may prescribe.

"'The expression "proprietary or patent medicine," for the purposes of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound manufactured, prepared, or intended, for internal human use, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopeia or National Formulary, or which does not bear the name of each ingredient conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth, in English, on the outside of each bottle, box, or package, in which the said medicine or medicinal compound is held, offered for sale, sold, or given away.

"'The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to any medicine or medicinal compound sold or given away upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, provided that such medicine or medicinal compound be sold or given away to or for the use of the person for whom it shall have been prescribed and provided; also, that the said prescription shall have been filed at the establishment or place where such medicine or medicinal compound is sold or given away, in chronological order according to the date of the receipt of such prescription at such establishment or place.

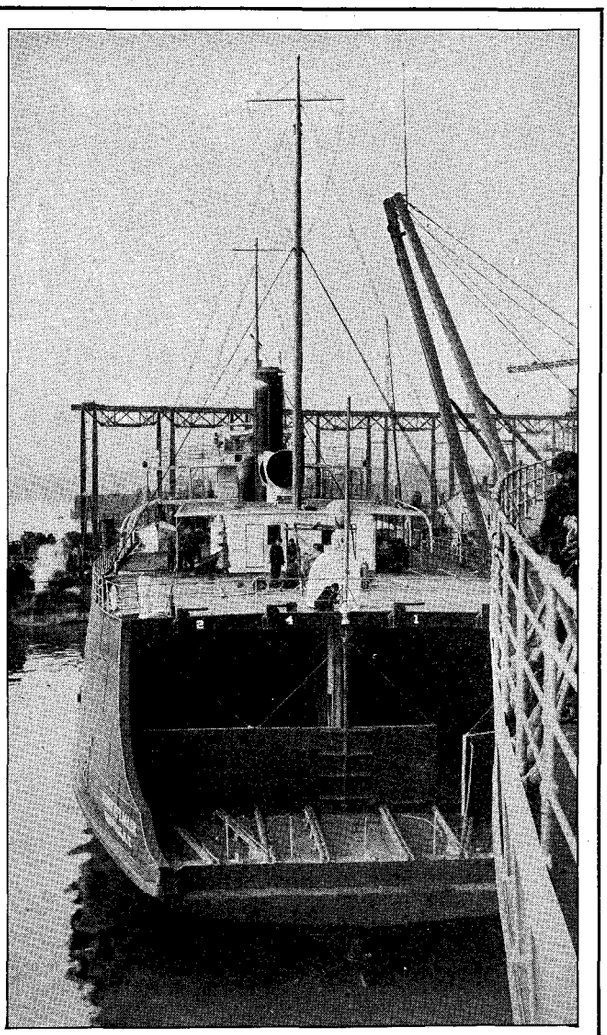
"'Every such prescription shall remain so filed for a period of five years.'

"Innocent enough, seemingly, and yet were lyddite dropt in their midst it could not create more terror in the patent-medicine camp than that order. To explain, all patent medicines must register their formulas in the Department of Health unless the manufacturers set forth the contents in plain English on each package.

"Now the Department of Health operates a very efficient bureau of chemistry. When formulas are registered, Dr. Goldwater's chemist will look them over to see just what they are and what they are good for. If formulas are not registered, but contents set forth on the labels, the chemists will have such packages purchased and subjected to the same tests as the formulas. In either event, fraud can be determined, and the Department of Health has all necessary power to order arrest and command prosecution.

"What Dr. Goldwater has done can be copied by the health commissioner in any city with an equal amount of public spirit and moral courage.

"It may be urged that the smaller communities can not afford to maintain a department of chemistry. In such case, the health commissioner will need only to write to Dr. Goldwater, to the United States Department of Public Health in Washington, or to the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry



A FOUR-TRACK OCEAN-GOING FERRY-BOAT.

It will carry 30 cars of grapefruit, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and other Cuban fruits to the hungry northern republic.

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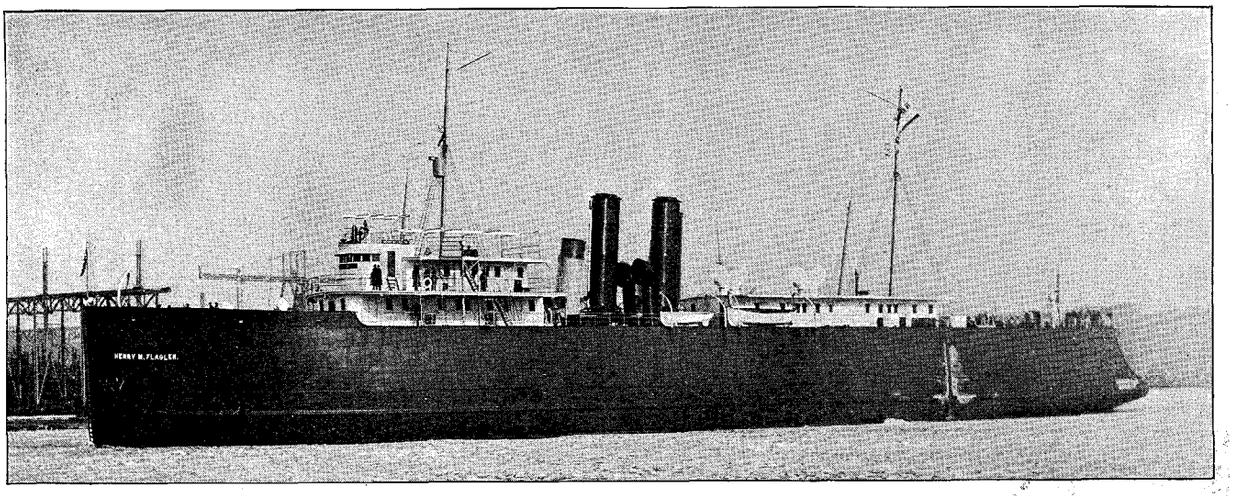


THE WORLD'S LARGEST FERRY-BOAT.

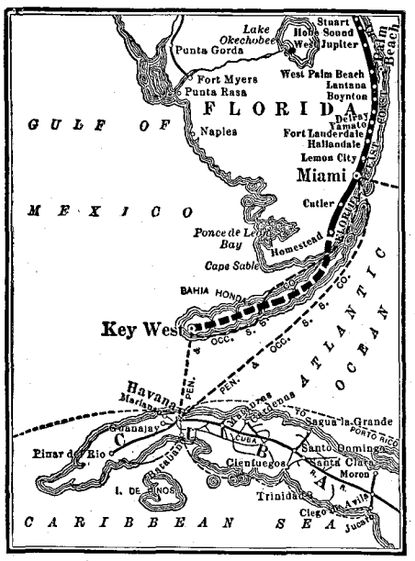
The *Henry M. Flagler*, by means of which perishable freight can be moved between Chicago and Havana without transfer.

of the American Medical Association in Chicago, and full reports on every patent medicine will be forthcoming.

"This, then, is the task of the cities. It is, of course, a somewhat involved and very tedious attack, but it will serve while public opinion is at work on Congress."

THE CUBA FERRY

THE FINAL LINK that will enable a freight-car loaded in any part of the United States to be unpacked in Havana is at last completed. It has been possible for several years to send cars through to Key West over the wonderful system of viaducts planned and built by Henry M. Flagler for the Florida East Coast Railroad. Cars at this point are now to be run on board a newly completed ferry-steamer, said to be the largest in the world, and after a hundred-mile ocean trip will be landed at Havana on the Cuban Railroad system. This powerful craft, we learn from an article contributed by Harry Chapin Plummer to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 16), bears Flagler's name and has been specially designed for its task. Says Mr. Plummer:



THE "ALL-RAIL" ROUTE TO HAVANA.

"It is in the movement northward from Cuba of grapefruit, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and other products of the 'Pearl of the Antilles,' which are liable to the greatest danger of ruin or injury when transfers are made, that the new vessel must prove her worth at the outset. On her southward runs from Key West she will move trains largely laden with drest beef and foodstuffs originating in the West and the North of this country.

"Equipped with four sets of tracks of standard gage on the car deck, which is 360 feet long and provides accommodation for thirty of the largest-size refrigerator-cars, the ferry-steamer is, in addition, fitted with three cargo-holds. These can be loaded either direct from the cars themselves or through cargo-ports at the side of the vessel.

"The dry-cargo capacity of the boat is approximately 3,000 tons, with an additional provision in one of the forward ballast-tanks for the shipment of a bulk quantity of molasses. Each cargo-hold is served by an independent double-drum electric cargo-hoist of two tons capacity, and the necessary filling and discharging apparatus has been fitted to the tank intended for molasses.

"Ten water-tight compartments, into which the vessel is subdivided, are used for ballast purposes. These deep tanks have a capacity of 3,000 tons, and the steamer thereby can be brought down to her proper draft when no cargo is carried. A system of pipes connects the tanks, and for emptying them two 12-inch centrifugal pumps have been fitted, which have a capacity capable of clearing all the tanks within an hour and a quarter.

"The voyage of 100 miles (from dock to dock) is to be made in eight hours—at an average speed of 12½ miles per hour. . . . .

"A notable feature of the boat is the fine accommodations provided for the officers and crew. Four individual baths are provided for the officers, while the crew's quarters are equipped with four shower-baths. Running hot and cold water is furnished for each room, and cold salt water for the showers and bath-tubs.

"The steamer, the keel of which was laid April 20 last, was built at Cramp's Shipbuilding Yards, Philadelphia, and launched September 22. M. C. Furstenau, consulting naval architect for the Florida East Coast Railway, designed the plans and specifications.

"The idea of quick communication with Cuba is not new, for the promoters of the Florida East Coast Railway have had it in view for many years, but the accomplishment has been slow on account of the many difficulties to be overcome. It was no small undertaking to extend the line down the sandy, marshy shore of Florida to Miami, where a long pause was made. Then came that daring engineering-feat of carrying a railroad over the swampy tip of Florida, and thence by a remarkable series of embankments and concrete viaducts, using the long curving series of keys as stepping-stones, to Key West, the outermost accessible point that can be reached in this manner.

"In building this wonderful viaduct, which is 128 miles long from Homestead, at the tip of Florida, to Key West, earth and rock embankments were used wherever the depth of the water permitted, and over fifty miles of this kind of roadbed was constructed; but in many of the intervals between the keys, of which about thirty were linked together by the undertaking, the water was too deep to permit of filling in, and, moreover, many of these openings were navigable passages that could not be closed or were in such exposed positions that embankments would not stand. Here a series of massive reenforced-concrete viaducts were placed, being built with arches of 50- or 60-feet spans. Altogether, these viaducts have a total length of somewhat over five and three-fourth miles, there being four separate viaducts, from 4,950 to 10,500 feet long.

"At the time the road reached Key West it built a substantial dry-dock, together with ample wharves, so that it was all ready when the time came to establish the hundred-mile ferry to Havana, as has now been done."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

GRANVILLE BARKER'S NEW ART

FOR ONCE Bernard Shaw takes a back seat, or at least a seat in the second row. New York theaterdom is agog over the lure of what goes on nightly at Wallack's Theater, where Shaw's name is conspicuous, but it seems that visitors having responded, perhaps, to the lure of the Shavian reputation, come away talking about Granville Barker. His name has frequently been presented to our readers through the occasion of his London productions, including those that he is now giving New York—Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The Shaw play receives its share of attention—"a jumble of Shavian wit, random satire, a dear old story, and some nursery nonsense, involving the most delectable lion that ever trod the boards." This is the way the New York *Times* critic upon "second thoughts" disposes of the play about the Christian martyrs that shocked a good many people in London, where they saw it some time ago. Perhaps Shaw is forgiven because of Mr. Barker's cleverness in winning all hearts by a first taste of Anatole France. This is the preceding morsel of a double bill, and the same critic declares that "the real introduction to Granville Barker, producer of plays, is to be found . . . in this Rabelaisian relic which M. France has affectionately constructed from the casual reference in the 'Gargantua' to 'la comédie de celui qui épousa une femme muette.'" And this "Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" is described as, "within the limits of its intention, one of the most heartily satisfying things that has found its way to Broadway in many a long day." Moreover, we are assured that "to a greater extent than can often be the case, this is due to the manner in which it is done, to the flavor that has been communicated to it by every thought of the playwright, every intonation and gesture of the players, and every stroke of the director's brush." The play in its English version is given in the words of an American, Prof. Curtis Hidden Page, for the first time on the English boards, and Mr. Barker's part in the business "happens to be a pretty good example, also, of what is loosely termed the new art of the theater." After a few random speculations on just what this new art is, he decides that "some of its leaders are arrant and incorrigible truants," who "are playing hookey, bless them, and are having the time of their lives." He goes on:

THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN NEW YORK THEATERS.

Granville Barker, the English manager, who is showing us something of what is termed the "new art of the theater."

"The mere fact that through a negligent oversight 'The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife' did not chance to be written until the second decade of this rather modern century does not alter the fact that it is a rollicking old French farce that has come to be staged at Wallack's with all the resources of this year of grace 1915. What you see in the single setting is the front of Master Botal's house, looking out toward the ——. But was the Pont-Neuf built then? Your view is of the interior of one of the rooms and of the street in front. It is a gray and black background, simple, flat, slightly conventionalized in design and unobtrusively serviceable to the movement of the quaintly clad figures in front of it and to the splotches of plain, vivid coloring that the costuming involves. All these are right and contributory, from the black hose of the agile and amative secretary to the buttercup gown of *Mistress So-and-so*, who goes mincing insufferably by, with her lackey literally dancing attendance. Robert E. Jones, the young American disciple of the 'new school,' who did the decorations, is to be congratulated.

A NEW LIGHT IN THE THEATER.

Robert E. Jones, designer of scene and costumes for the France play, the first American to follow the new movement in the European theater.

"What is produced by his work and by every line and posture of the play—the contributions are indistinguishable—is a rich flavor of fanciful medievalism. Of course, it has nothing to do with the real Middle Ages, of which we know little and possibly care less, unless we chance to be of the ranks of the new historians, who themselves are looking up wide-eyed from their researches with the delighted announcement that they know nothing about the Middle Ages, beyond the conviction that all their predecessors have been just laughably wrong."

This beginning of Mr. Barker's has whetted appetites for all the other things promised in his repertory season. Even from what he has already done we may guess something:

"Certain elements of his creed may be gathered from the devotions we have been permitted to watch thus far. It would be easy to predict certain things of all his productions. He may be said, for instance, to know and to emphasize the value of simplicity. He appreciates that the question of what you leave off the scene may be more important than what you put on. This is a fairly elementary stage to reach, akin, as it is, to the not very profound discovery that a few sprays of flowers in a vase may be more decorative than a bowl crammed with a marvelous luxuriance of blossom, that a riot of color has some of the disturbing qualities that inhere in riots generally. We may also gather that, in Mr. Barker's creed, the background and not the foreground is the place for a background. He wants and will have speed and continuity. One would gladly lay a small wager to the effect that in all his productions Mr. Barker will insist, first, concerning the decorations, that they do not get in the way.

"He will tolerate nothing that interrupts or distracts the

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THE ACTION TAKES PLACE IN THE WINDOW.

A bit of the "new art" of the theater. This scene for Anatole France's play, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," was designed by an American, Robert E. Jones. It shows a house-front with a balconied room where the action of the piece takes place. The street in front of the house is represented on the "apron-stage."

smooth progress of the story. These principles are primary enough, goodness knows, but how often are they violated! Those who remember the arresting magnificence of the Urban investiture for 'The Garden of Paradise,' and who recall the eight fearful waits which gave the pace of the play the bumpety-bumpety gait of a train riding on the ties must be tempted to speculate as to the result if the staging of Andersen's immortal fairy-tale had been entrusted to Granville Barker."

Mr. Barker has not escaped the "familiar accompaniment of curious misconceptions." His "plight," if so it may be called, is not altogether an unhappy one, however:

"So much has been and will be said about the special decorative quality of his staging that there is bound to be created an impression of Mr. Barker as chiefly interested in the dressing of a play. Which is downright insulting, as if one were to say of a great art collector that his consuming passion was in the matter of frames. As far as his present productions offer evidence, we have no right to assume that Mr. Barker is any more interested in decoration than in any other of the arts of the theater. We must assume that he is interested in the investiture solely to the end that it should be good-looking, appropriate, and contributory toward the desired unity of impression. . . . . .

"Furthermore, certain unjust suspicions as to the nature of Mr. Barker's offerings may have gained audience from the fact that his arrival has been accompanied by distant New Theater rumblings, which may or may not be *portents*, and from the fact that the Stage Society was seen leading, or trying to lead, him by the hand. Let it not be therefore suspected that what he has to offer is necessarily precious, fragile, and in need of nursing. Perish the thought!

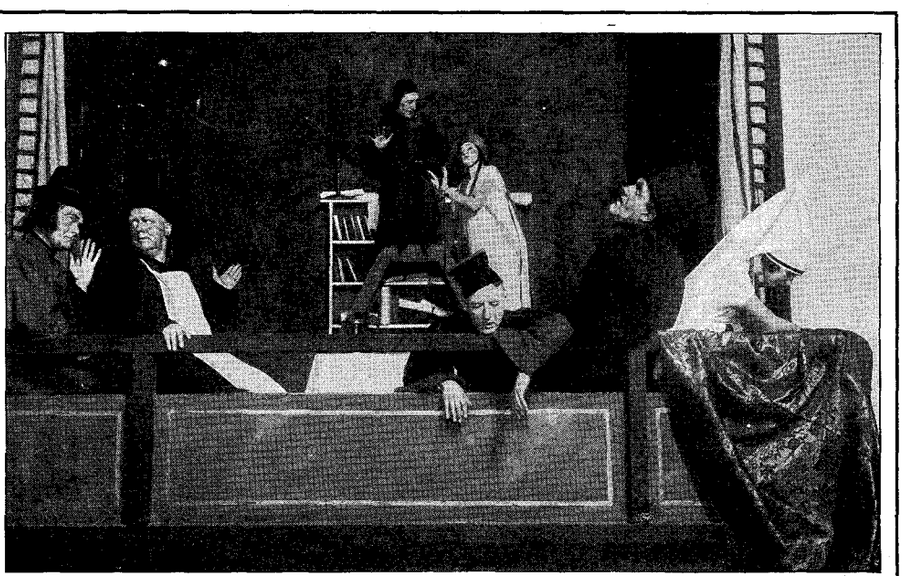
"Mr. Barker has *underpinnings* of his own and they are not fragile in the least. It is safe to say that he yearns for no crown of artistic martyrdom, that he burns with no desire to produce plays which nobody wishes to see. Glance at his record. We are wont hereabouts to speak with some awe of the interminable run of 'Peg o' My Heart' at the Cort Theater. Well, Mr. Barker's production of 'The Great Adventure' ran much longer at the Kingsway. Artistically it was satisfying. Also it was very popular. Mr. Barker's production of 'Twelfth Night' ran from before Thanksgiving until after Easter. Can any American producer say as much—or nearly as much—for any Shakespearian production of his own? Indeed, no. Not tho he persisted with the doggedness of a John Kellerd. Fragile? Why, Mr. Barker's production of Shakespeare's 'Dream' was of a sort to exercise the wags of the *revues*, and more than that Sir Herbert Tree—who is anything but fragile—can not do for Shaw himself.

"Finally, it is to be fatalistically expected that a lot of utter nonsense will be chattered about Granville Barker. However resentfully, he must pay the penalty involved in the clacking adulation of those who have caught the word 'new' and are blindly for it. At an early—not the first—performance of 'The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife,' one man out front kept cooing: 'Delicious, oh, delicious!' changing ever and anon to 'Charmant, ah, charmant!' Hands clasped, expression ecstatic, he was never heard to whisper, 'How consummately utter!' but it seemed imminent all the time. Much that has been written and said about the new movement is responsible for this. . . . . .

"But all this is hardly Mr. Barker's fault. As a first thought on his first night, it was written down that his productions were simply 'good fun well done.' Second thoughts assent to that."

DEFINING "CULTURE"

NO SINGLE WORD, perhaps, has been so much discust since the war began as the word "culture." It has gone through a perfect cycle of interpretations, and has stood up for itself against a Teutonic rival with a somewhat different spelling. After having our understanding clarified with the assurance that the "Kultur" which set out to conquer with guns and the mailed fist was something more and something less than the good manners and intellectual graces that we had



SHE TALKS EVERY ONE INTO EXHAUSTION.

When the "dumb wife" is restored to speech. The scene is in the balconied window shown above.

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formerly associated with the English form of the word, we began to view in a different light the little word that looked as tho it had perhaps only gone through our own mill for reformed spelling. Now that we have settled down to the understanding that it means all we have formerly admired in Germanic civilization, we yet find in it a certain aggressiveness that seems willing to tolerate no rival by its side. "Take me in place of anything you have been beguiled to foster hitherto," it seems to say, and this challenge has perhaps led Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, in *The American Magazine* (February), to put forth a little essay in reply to all these Teutonic claims. We read:

"We do not believe that any one nation was ever the sole repository of culture, or that any true culture has ever been permanently gained or lost to civilization by the rise or fall of nations. Greece perished, but Greek culture still lives. The greatest body of culture ideas the world has known came from a small, weak, subject people, living in a barren land.

"We do not believe that culture can be forced by one people upon another. Culture, if it be true culture, has that within it which is self-propagating. It lives. It knows no more of national or race lines than a bird. All that is lasting and sound in German culture, for example, has already conquered the earth, or is conquering it. We could be no more thoroughly subdued by German culture, by Martin Luther, Goethe, Kant, Wagner, or the German methods of administration, if the Emperor William were to sacrifice his last man upon the field of battle. Nor could the allied armies of all Europe extinguish one iota of German culture which was true culture.

"We still think that the truly cultured man, like the truly cultured nation, is not arrogant, but teachable; that he does not seek German truth, or English truth, or French truth, or American truth—but truth; that he is simple in his life and humble in his point of view, and that he is courageous with the courage which is willing not only to die for his convictions when the multitude is with him, but to die with equal quietude for his convictions when the multitude is against him. He may even be brave enough not to kill his fellow men when his country is mad with the lust for killing. We still think that the truly cultured man will not 'calculate the chance of living or dying, but will consider whether in doing anything,' as Socrates says, 'he is doing right or wrong, acting the part of a good man or bad.'"

WRANGLING OVER NATIONAL SONGS

SEVEN CITIES claimed the honor of being Homer's birthplace, but once a popular song wins a raging vogue whole countries contend for the distinction of its authorship. "Tipperary" is going through the fires of such a newspaper controversy. Even national songs are not permitted to sojourn peacefully in the land where they exercise their most powerful sway, and the war has thrown them all into the boiling caldron of contentious patriotism. The letters that "all kinds of persons" write to newspapers about the origin of popular songs sends Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, into something like a fit of temper over these writers' "superficiality paired with a cocksureness amounting almost to arrogance." "Enthusiastic persons posing as patriots," he says, are prone to "claim every song that has become a national expression anywhere in Christendom as having been created by one of their own countrymen." The French, he says, are "not permitted to enjoy undisturbed title in 'La Marseillaise,' the English in 'God Save the King,' or the Austrians in 'Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser.'" Of course, specialists in musical history have taken pains to solve all their possible difficulties, he points out, if only people would take the trouble to turn to some of these authorities. But such research—

"counts as nothing in the mind of the first best man who has caught an inkling of something which humors his prejudice or passing fancy. Straightway he rushes into print with a story which has nothing to back it except his conceited notion. If a Scotchman hears that a measure or two of an old Scottish song resembles, more or less remotely, a measure or two of 'God Save the King,' or an American admiral reads somewhere that 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz' was not borrowed from the English national anthem, both must hasten to set the world right with a letter to a newspaper, notwithstanding that William Chappell, an excellent musical antiquary, discust the evidence in the case in his 'Popular Music of the Olden Times' sixty years ago, and that Dr. Cummings, an admirable scholar, wrote an exhaustive book on the subject twelve years ago, and that the latest phases of the controversy are plainly set forth in the pages of Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' by Mr. Frank Kidson, a folk-song authority of unimpeachable sincerity. Even if Henry Carey, who claimed the authorship of both words and music, should some day be proved to have been little else than a compiler of the melody of 'God Save the King,' the indubitable fact would remain that the tunes which resemble it are all British and that no other country had a hand in its construction."

Mr. Krehbiel amuses himself and us with some tales of the confusion suffered by people whose patriotic ardor is not backed up by a little knowledge of musical history:

"The *Tribune's* reviewer . . . found his sense of humor greatly stirred by seeing a German audience at the Metropolitan Opera House pay tribute to the German *Vaterland* by rising to the tune of 'God Save the King,' which was supposed to be bearing the sentiments of 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz,' and immediately after give witness to their devotion to the United States by remaining on their feet while the band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Both tunes were English. The fact that the incident occurred between the acts of 'Euryanthe' also had its diverting side to this listener. A few years ago the *Tribune's* music reviewer was a speaker in the celebration of Founder's Day at the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. The principal speaker was Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States. The *Tribune* man sat between the eminent gentleman and Colonel Church, who presided over the meeting. Glancing at the program of exercises, it was seen that a beginning would be made with a performance on the organ of Weber's 'Jubilee Overture.' That overture, composed in 1818 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Frederick Augustus I. to the throne of Saxony, ends with the melody of 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz,' the national hymn of Saxony. The presence of Mr. Bryce prompted the *Tribune* man to say to Colonel Church: 'The piece which Mr. Heinroth is going to play ends with the tune of "God Save the King." Let us set an example to the audience by rising when it is played. Mr. Bryce will take it as a compliment to his country and himself as its representative; the audience will think it is "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and get on their feet, of course; it is all the same to the organist whether he thinks he is playing the Saxon, English, or American national hymn, and so we can all be happy.' The scheme worked to a charm, and everybody, in a fine glow of enthusiasm, sat down after the music."

It is a pity, the writer thinks, that the story of the alleged German origin of the tune of "God Save the King" has so little probability back of it. Going on:

"In effect, it is that 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz' was made known in 1813 in Silesia by Prussian soldiers, who, so the story which was printed some twenty years ago ran, knew the words but not the melody. One day some officers of the army in Silesia, among them Scharnhorst, met a procession making a pilgrimage to a holy well in Reinerz. As the pilgrims walked they sang a hymn to the Virgin with these words:

Heil dir, O Königin,
Des Brunnens Hüterin,
Heil dir, Maria!
Zu Segen und Gedeihn,
Lass sprudeln klar und rein
All' Zeit den Labequell—
Heil dir, Maria!

"Scharnhorst, a lover of music, asked the priest who led the procession whence he had the melody and received the answer that it was an old, a very old, pilgrimage hymn, a statement verified by other Catholic priests and Protestant ministers. The officers took up the tune with delight and consorted it with their patriotic song, which, the veracious history goes on to say, was sung for the first time in public at Teplitz in 1813 in the presence of Frederick William III. The writer of the legend volunteered the suggestion that the melody was that of an ancient church hymn whose origin had been forgotten in Germany and Austria, but had been preserved in its original form in Silesia. Such a tale could not trouble investigators long. To say that the Prussian soldiers knew the words of their national song but had forgotten its tune is a palpable absurdity. The

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words of 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz' were adapted from a Danish hymn confessedly imitated from 'God Save the King,' by Heinrich Harries, a clergyman of Holstein, in honor of the birthday of Christian VII. of Denmark, and published in 1790. B. G. Schumacher adapted the song to Prussian purposes and published it as 'a German folk-song' (without shadow of authority) in 1793; that is, twenty years before Scharnhorst and his fellow officers are supposed to have made their extraordinary discovery in Silesia. The tune probably went to Silesia just as it went to Prussia, Bavaria, Switzerland, Brunswick, Hanover, Norway, Saxony, Thuringia, Wurttemberg, and the United States. It had been set to words of a patriotic cast here before the Rev. Samuel Smith wrote 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' in 1832—at least a whole generation before."

The new opera that we treated last week, "Madame Sans-Gêne," has some French revolutionary airs that may escape the attention now bestowed on "God Save the King" because they are not so intimately concerned with the present European War. Mr. Krehbiel writes:

"We do not think of 'Ça ira,' 'La Carmagnole,' or even 'La Marseillaise' when discussing Pan-Germanism or Panslavism. Besides, tho the 'Marseillaise' hymn is familiar enough, the others are not. They are musical material, that is all, while at the end of the first act the refrain of 'La Marseillaise,' which willy-nilly is become a French political utterance, whether France be imperial, royal, or republican, is heard in words as well as music. There has been no very serious effort made to claim its tune by other peoples, tho some fantastic persons have thought, or profest to think, that it had a German origin, probably because one of its strains has wandered away from home and been found in a folk-song of Germany; but that is a habit of all popular melodies. It has been much sung in America, of course, but America has not been credited with having had a hand in its origin. Singularly enough, the most bloodthirsty of all the revolutionary airs in 'Madame Sans-Gêne' is in a different case. In one phase of popular story, 'Ça ira,' so far as its words are concerned, has been directly imputed to no less an American patriot than Benjamin Franklin. According to one story, the characteristic phrase of the song, which in the French Revolution became a most inhuman cry for blood, had this origin: In 1777, when the patriots were retreating through New Jersey, and Washington and his army were enduring the horrors of Valley Forge, the news was reported to Franklin in Paris, who is said to have answered: 'Cela est fâcheux, mais ça ira.' The remark seems to have come frequently from his lips, or it may be that it was a bit of the popular slang of the day. At any rate, according to the story, a street-singer named Ladré took the words for a refrain for a political song which he wrote for a popular dance-tune called the 'Carillon National,' which, by an unhappy coincidence, was one of the favorite tunes of Marie Antoinette, who is said to have played it frequently upon the harpsichord. Concerning the history of the 'Carillon National,' there seems to be no question whatever. It was one of a set of contra-dances composed by an obscure musician named Bécourt, who was employed as violinist at the Beaujolais Théâtre from 1780 to 1785. Constant Pierre, with whom the present writer served as a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and who was assistant secretary of the Conservatoire at the time, found a copy said to be the original of the tune written for two violins some fifteen years ago and published it in 'La Révolution Française' at the time."

SONGS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER

SERIOUSNESS seems to be the note of most of the British soldiers' singing, in spite of some charges of frivolity. The London *Evening Standard* prints the letter of Private T. Milligan, which traverses these subjects. He even tells us that he once "came on a big Presbyterian belonging to the Cameron Highlanders," who, "tho he was wounded badly, was lying there singing with the zeal of an elder the words of the twenty-third Psalm." Further:

"In our spare moments we delight in singing some of the old songs that remind us of home. The Irish regiments never seem to weary of dear old 'Garry Owen.'

"It is curious how the Connaughts still remain faithful to the 'Young May Moon,' which is their regimental marching-song. The English regiments are maddest about 'Tipperary.' . . . . . .

RUSSIA'S WAR-STAMPS, SOLD TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

"'Annie Laurie,' the 'Cameron Men,' and 'Wha Saw the Forty-second' are the most popular with the Scots. Now and then you will hear 'Rob Roy,' 'Scots Wha Hae,' and, of all tunes, 'Lochaber No More.'

"The Welsh sing little but 'Land of Our Fathers' and 'Men of Harlech,' varied with the 'Land Song.' I suppose their affection for Lloyd George is what accounts for the use of a political song.

"Another song that is popular with the Irish regiments recruited outside the North is 'The Ri ing of the Moon,' but they seldom sing it on the march, tho you can hear it around the charcoal-fires in the trenches when we are doing our best to entertain one another.

"It says much for the changed times that an Ulsterman was allowed to sing through the 'Orange Lily' the other night to an audience made up of good Roman Catholics and Nationalists, without any trouble. . . . . .

"Some of them try to sing 'Sister Susie,' but it is generally hissed, because our lads don't like the way it ridicules those loved ones at home who are doing their best."

WAR-STAMPS OF RUSSIA—The Imperial Russian Patriotic Society has taken in hand a novel method of aiding the families of soldiers who have fallen on the battle-field. In conjunction with the Government they have secured the temporary issue of patriotic postage-stamps, much larger and different in design from the regular issues of 1-, 3-, 7-, and 10-copeck stamps. As they inform us:

"These patriotic postage-stamps can be used for every purpose of the ordinary postage-stamps; namely, in carrying parcels, papers, letters, and correspondence of every description. Patriotic stamps are offered to all purchasers of stamps in all post-offices at an increase of one copeck to the usual cost of an ordinary postage-stamp. The increased revenue thus derived will be used to clothe, feed, and educate the orphans and families of the soldiers who are fallen on the battle-field while protecting their home and country."

Stamp-collectors of this country are informed that they may get specimens of these interesting issues from the Petrograd post-office or from the Patriotic Stamps Office, 29 Catherine Canal, Petrograd.

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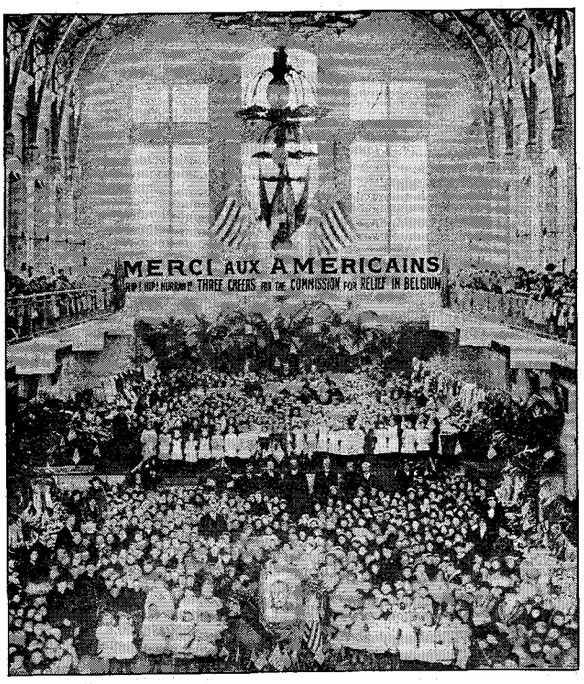
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE WAR AS A SPIRITUAL CRUSADE

NO FRENCHMAN can now utter the word "peace," says the famous French modernist, Paul Sabatier. "To use it would be akin to treason." This strong statement is backed up by the argument that "when a quarrel is for money, or for a strip of territory, one can make peace without moral loss. To make peace when an ideal is at stake is an abdication; even to think of it is to be false to the voice which tells us that man is born for other things than to enjoy the moral and material heritage of his fathers." These statements are part of a letter written to Professor Falcinelli, president of the International Society for Franciscan Studies at Assisi, who had sent the eminent Frenchman a resolution in favor of peace which the council of the society had passed shortly before Christmas. Paul Sabatier, it is pointed out, had a brother who fell at Gravelotte in 1870. His only son is now fighting in the Argonne. He was for many years a pastor at Strassburg after the German occupation, and the great influence which he acquired "rendered him obnoxious to the German authorities, who, after having failed to silence him, expelled him from Alsace." His letter is translated in the London *Times*, where we read his view of the nature of the present struggle:



Courtesy of "The Tribune," New York.

A BELGIAN THANKSGIVING FOR AMERICAN RELIEF.

"It is the honor of Belgium, France, and their allies to have seen at once the spiritual nature of this war. No doubt we are fighting for ourselves, but we are fighting, too, for all peoples. The idea of stopping before the goal is reached can not occur to us—and we find some difficulty in understanding how it can occur to lookers-on. We are grateful to them for the excellence of their intentions, but we are somewhat embarrassed by the thought that they are more careful of our physical than of our moral life. Our soldiers are martyrs; they bear witness to a new truth. Their defeat would mean the triumph in Europe of brute force, supported by the two spiritual forces which it has mobilized—science and religion. Before permitting that, it is our duty to fight, without even thinking of what may befall. And if our soldiers go down to the last man, everybody who has not yet taken up arms will fight to the last cartridge, to the last stone of our mountains that we can hurl against a 'Kultur' which is naught save worship of the sword and of the golden calf.

The France of to-day is fighting religiously. Catholics, Protestants, men of Freethought, we all feel that our sorrows renew, continue, and fulfil those of the Innocent Victim of Calvary. But they are birth-pangs; we may die of them, but we have not the right not to bless the present hour and to take up with rejoicing the task before us.

"The peace which St. Francis preached was not peace at any price, peace as an end in itself. Like many others before him, he repeated 'Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other'—righteousness first and then peace. There is no true or lasting peace that is not based on justice. He did not beg the people of Perugia no longer to make war on Assisi. He began by fighting them; and later on, at the end of his life, he did not preach peace to these same people, but told them that the wrongs they had committed would be avenged.

"Besides, unless I am mistaken, you will soon feel what I am saying. It seems to me that Italy is preparing soon to enter the lists. She will come in at her own time for practical reasons, and also, I am sure, for reasons of ideal. And in the thrill of enthusiasm that will run through you all, from farthest Sicily to the Alpine peaks, you will feel the mysterious workings of spiritual creation, as yet incomplete, but which strives to realize itself in and by us. You will then see how necessary it is for a nation, as for a man, to take the rare chances that are offered him to fulfil his destiny and realize his ideal."

This is what the French soldiers feel and understand, he declares, for it is shown in their letters, and it is what the French peasants also think, for he hears it in their talk:

"What France of the Crusades stammered, what France of the Revolution saw dimly, France to-day desires to accomplish. She believes with all her strength in victory because she has indomitable faith in the ideal of justice and truth that is in her heart. But she does not need to believe in victory in order to fight, for to give up fighting would be to betray her past, her ideal, her vocation. What matter that she die at her task if she has done her work?

"The other day I read in a Swiss newspaper that one must go to France to see a people whom the war has not perturbed. It seems that in neutral Switzerland there is greater moral distress than in France. This is quite natural. In the ideal work we are now doing we have again found the secret of the life of nations—to labor together at a hard task and to be faithful to the Spirit of Life, that is embodied in the Creation. This is why I have found no trace of hatred of the enemy or wish for reprisals in the letters of our soldiers, who are enduring what they endure."

BRITISH SPURN GERMAN THEOLOGY—For a long time, says the editor of *The Canadian Churchman*, the relationship between the theological scholars of Germany and Great Britain was very close. Indeed, he adds, "in some respects much of theology in England and Scotland was a mere echo of German teaching, and there was real danger of our theology becoming Germanized." One objection to this was that "in Germany religion and theology have been kept entirely separate." So this Anglican editor quotes with emphatic approbation the utterance of a representative British Methodist layman on the present situation. Says Sir Robert Perks:

"Is it not time that our professors of theology put their German standard of ethics on the top shelves of their libraries, and took down the neglected Puritan and the Evangelical writers? For half a century we have heard nothing from these good men except wild praise of German theological research and German higher criticism. They have lumbered up their minds, bewildering both themselves and their students, with the highly speculative

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theories of these pseudoerudite men. Many a young preacher has been driven to doubt and ineffectiveness by German theology. If the Methodist ministers will forget their German teaching they will be better preachers, more useful citizens, and will have truer conceptions of civil and religious liberty."

Now these words, comments *The Canadian Churchman*, "are equally true of Anglicans." And the point is made that

"what is needed beyond all else is that we should determine to be as thorough in our work as the Germans, and at the same time realize that we are dealing with the deep things of God. The whole tendency of German theology is to minimize, and often ignore, the supernatural and the spiritual; and it is much to be hoped that one result of the war will be to bring us back again to the great fundamental realities of the Christian religion, which have been far too much overlooked in recent theological thought."

GERMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CALL TO PRAYER

THAT GERMANY, tho not guilty of having precipitated Europe into a sea of blood, is nevertheless guilty of national sins calculated to draw down upon it the wrath of God, is perhaps the most striking statement in the recent pastoral letter of the German Catholic bishops and archbishops. No less interesting is the testimony to a national religious revival akin to the one in France which has been several times discust in these columns. The war, says the pastoral letter, "is a punishment for all the nations afflicted by it, and consequently a loud call to penance and atonement." Protestant clergymen have spoken for Germany, and their words have aroused comment both here and in England. The Catholic bishops, including the Cardinal Archbishops of Munich and Cologne and the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, avoid controversy, and do not try to present any "case" for Germany. But they speak for the nation in such words as these, to quote the New York *Freeman's Journal's* translation of the letter as printed in the *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"War opens the account-book of the nations before the eyes of the whole world and enters the result of its reckonings with human blood. Let us not delve into the account-books of other nations, but into our own; let us not examine the conscience of our enemies, but our own. We are innocent of the outbreak of this war, it has been forced upon us; to this we can bear witness before God and the world. However, we will not brag with our innocence.

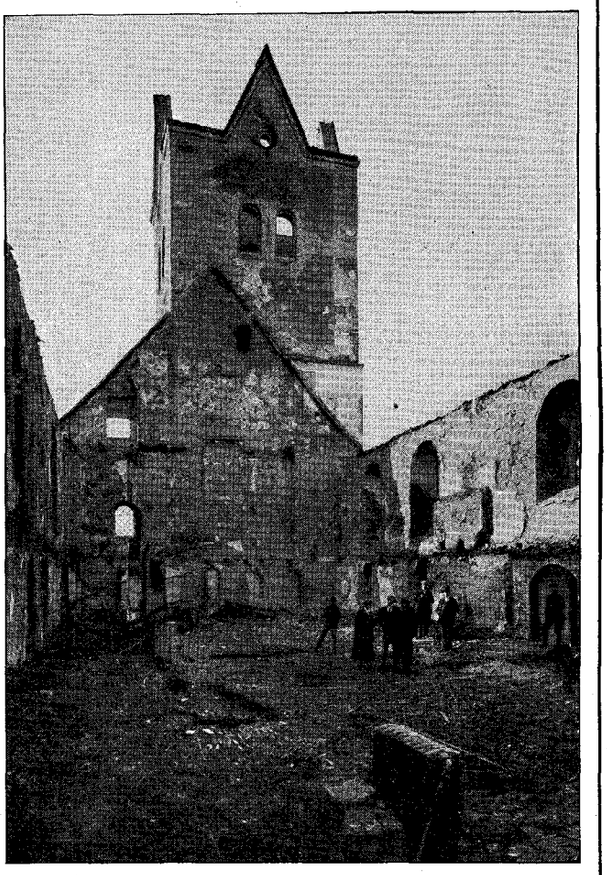
"The war has disclosed also with us grievous guilt. Very plainly did our own people express their judgment in this respect; things could not continue as they were. How often have we bishops, in the anguish of our hearts, uttered loud complaints about the decadence of religious and moral life! War has now again restored religion to her rights, and again enforced the commandments of God upon humanity with fire and sword.

"To what shameful, contemptuous treatment, to what slights and jeers has religion been publicly subjected—nay, we ourselves have allowed all this in our weakness and cowardice! This is our fault, our most grievous fault."

Repeating this litany-like refrain, the German bishops acknowledge the prevalence of social vices, the spread of non-Christian education, the growth of an unchristian, un-German, and unhealthy culture "with its outward varnish and its inward rottenness, its coarse craving for money and pleasure, its cult of the superman as arrogant as it is ridiculous, its infamous aping of a foreign literature and art, its scandalous aberrations in the matter of woman's style and fashions." This last is declared to be "our people's, and therefore our own great and greatest guilt." But since the outbreak of war "a new spirit breathes through every German land." And in this call to a special day of penance and prayer we find this eloquent description of how the war has brought "us and our people nearer the Savior."

"Like a furious storm the war has rushed upon the cold mists and poisonous vapors of unbelief and skepticism, upon the unhealthy atmosphere of unchristian hyperculture. The German people have regained consciousness of themselves. Faith has stept into her rights again, the soul has opened her eyes and has known the Lord. 'We saw his glory, the glory as it were of the only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.'

"Following the attractions of grace, following the voice of their pastors and the exhortation of their God-fearing Kaiser, the people entered the churches and found there the Savior; many found him again who had wandered far from him. In the hour of misfortune the truth was realized that he alone was holy, he



ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

German church at Neidenburg destroyed by the Russians.

alone, he alone most high. We heard him saying to us the earnest and consoling words: 'When you hear of wars and rumors of wars fear not, for such must come to pass.'

"Our soldiers before their march renewed with him in Holy Communion their covenant for life and death. If their spirits began to sink in the superhuman exertions, privations, and deadly dangers, they raised themselves up to him who said of himself: 'I have come not to be served, but to serve and to give my life as a ransom for many.' They invoked him before the battle and during the battle, and implored him in the trenches: 'Lord, remain with us, for the evening is nigh.' And he remained with them, and gave them to strengthen them his Flesh and Blood in the Most Holy Sacrament.

"He, the Good Samaritan, has walked over the blood-drenched battle-fields, through the hospitals, he has comforted the wounded, blest the dying, and spoken to the nurses, 'Whatsoever ye do to these least of my brethren ye do unto me.' He has visited the parents, bowed down with grief, the widows and orphans with broken hearts, and he has spoken to them, 'Weep not!' and he has consoled them as he only can console.

"He has fortified all of us when our courage threatened to give out. 'Have confidence. It is I, fear not.' He has opened the fountains of mercy, and they have united into a mighty stream of love and beneficence that flows side by side with the war's river of blood. In him we have been and are united to our soldiers at the battle-front, the link has been preserved between the struggling armies far away and the mighty hosts of supplicants at home: a unity of all in Jesus Christ our Lord, which is unconquerable and gives the assurance of victory."

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BILLY SUNDAY AND "BOOZE"

IN PHILADELPHIA, as in the other cities where he has campaigned, Billy Sunday makes some of his most effective appeals to drunkards, and singles out the liquor traffic as the target for his most savage invective. Hence the estimate of the results of his war on "booze," from the standpoint of an antisaloon worker, is of particular interest. The Rev. Harry M. Chalfant, Pennsylvania editor of *The American Issue*, declares in *The Sunday-school Times* that by "the creation of 'dry' sentiment the evangelist renders extraordinary service to his country." In the first place, he points out that "the transformation of drinking-men into Christian workers is one of the most common of all the results of the Sunday meetings." Some of the converted "trail hitters" do fall back into the old ways, "but hundreds, and, in many of his meetings, thousands of such men are so soundly converted that they never again touch liquor." The New York *Times* recently asserted that a Billy Sunday campaign in a city was generally considered a bad thing for business. Mr. Chalfant, however, quotes a non-Christian business man of Johnstown, Pa., who declared "that from a business standpoint, Billy Sunday was the best proposition that ever struck Johnstown." The gain came from the transformation of drinking-men.

Similar results obtained in Newcastle, Pa., we are told, and testimony on the same point comes from Wilkes-Barre, Pa. There, says *The Christian Advocate* (New York), on the authority of the Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, the sheriff of Luzerne county was converted and began raiding the law-breaking liquor-sellers, until "the liquor-dealers organized and announced their purpose to clean out all the crooks and violators of the law who were engaged in the liquor business, and they actually offered the sheriff money to pay for two deputies to watch for violations." Moreover, "last year, 21,834 fewer barrels of beer were brewed in Wilkes-Barre than in the year before."

Colorado, it will be remembered, went "dry" at the last election. Billy Sunday campaigned in Colorado Springs during the campaign, and the dry majority there was double that of the previous year; in Denver he stirred up the city for six weeks previous to the election and the dry vote "increased from 11,000 two years ago to 29,000 last year." Now no one, says Mr. Chalfant, "would for a moment attribute all this increase to Mr. Sunday." But, he thinks, "it is doubtful if the victory could have been won without him, and the Rev. A. J. Finch, superintendent of the Antisaloon League and the leader in this fierce battle, has said concerning Billy Sunday, 'I thank the Lord for sending him to Colorado, and his work against the liquor traffic in this State will never be forgotten.'" Ohio, where Mr. Sunday has conducted many campaigns, remained "wet" in the last election, but the prohibition forces put up a remarkably strong fight, and one of their leaders is thus quoted in the *Sunday-school Times* article:

"Billy Sunday attacks the liquor business in the most aggressive, bold, and definite manner of any man I have heard in years. Many people are aroused to action only when a speaker hits an evil hard, then jumps on it and literally pulverizes it with argument and invective and impassioned oratory. Billy Sunday makes the people feel that the liquor traffic is the worst crime of our civilization. Some of them may cool off, but many stick, and they furnish good fighters in the ranks of any organization that is making an effective and aggressive fight against the saloon."

Such, then, is "what Billy Sunday has done to booze." Mr. Chalfant, who, we must remember, sees things from the viewpoint of an Antisaloon League worker, also notes "some of the things that booze has done to him":

"It has vilified him beyond measure. It has followed up his meetings with cunning efforts to discount him in every conceivable way. In succeeding political campaigns it has poured out money in incalculable quantities to elect whisky candidates to important offices; and in this it has too often succeeded.

"In the recent election all local-option candidates in the cities of Johnstown, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton were defeated. Now this does not mean that there is less sentiment in these cities than there was two years ago. There is vastly more. But it does mean that the allied liquor interests made a special effort to discredit Sunday by preventing the election of 'dry' legislators."

Then, "booze has tried to do some things to Mr. Sunday that have not succeeded so well. It tried to keep him out of Johnstown." But the Christian forces succeeded finally. "The liquor-dealers had delayed the coming of Billy Sunday for many months, but evidently not to the detriment of his work." According to Mr. Chalfant, still more futile efforts were made to keep Mr. Sunday out of McKeesport and Erie. In one town, vaguely described as J——, there were no permanent results, so Mr. Chalfant was informed by a local minister not in sympathy with the Sunday meetings. Later Mr. Chalfant heard a young Congressman make an effective speech in favor of the recently defeated prohibition amendment in the House of Representatives in Washington. He asked about the man, and this was the answer he received:

"Did you know that a few years ago that young man was a whisky politician, and that his life has been transformed since he hit the trail in one of Billy Sunday's meetings during a campaign in the town of J——? After his conversion one of the antisaloon leaders visited him, and prevailed upon him to run for Congress on a temperance platform."

So, we are told, "there *were* some results from the Billy Sunday campaign in J——, and they touched the liquor men." In Philadelphia, this writer is convinced, "when his work has been completed, there will be thousands of glad homes because of men redeemed from the curse of drink," and "undoubtedly some saloons will find an appreciable falling off in business." Already "there are signs that may well bring dismay to the liquor camp." And Mr. Chalfant quotes a letter received by Billy Sunday from a "down-and-out" who left a lodging-house one morning, penniless and "dying for a drink." He had been reading newspaper summaries of Mr. Sunday's sermons, and had "felt the force of them." He begged in vain for drinks in several saloons. Finally, in one place, he was allowed to join in a toast. He tells the rest in his letter to the evangelist:

"Having my drink, I waited for the toast. The leader then said: 'Are you ready, boys?'

"They all lifted their glasses, and the leader said: 'Damn Billy Sunday.'

"I would not drink that toast after reading your sermons, and I did not drink. As they were about to empty their glasses, I cried, 'God bless Billy Sunday,' and dashed my drink to the floor. Of course I was thrown out, and I feel a better man. You will never know who wrote these lines, but I pray to the God whom I have denied and sold for a mess of pottage to bless you and your work.

"My mother is broken-hearted; my wife is seeking a divorce; my boy is being brought up to look with shame upon his father, and I am a weary outcast. But I pray again that God may bless you and your work and aid you in your fight against rum."

Readers of the Philadelphia papers may see further "signs" in such items as this from *The Record*. A certain man was converted at the Tabernacle. After his conversion "he went home, burned up all the playing-cards in the house, and emptied into a sewer all wine and beer he had in the ice-box and cellar."

When Billy Sunday preached his famous "Booze" sermon twice one Sunday in Philadelphia, with an American flag in his hands or over the pulpit, and a group of small boys on the platform as examples of the "raw material" of the saloon, two successive audiences of 15,000 men stood up to promise by the help of God to vote for prohibition. As he says in his own emphatic way: "I am the sworn, eternal, and uncompromising enemy of the liquor traffic. I have been, and will go on, fighting that damnable, dirty, rotten business with all the power at my command."

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THE - EDUCATIONAL - WORLD

A CLASS USING "THE LITERARY DIGEST" IN THE VISALIA, CALIFORNIA, HIGH SCHOOL.

Ten thousand copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST *are being used each week by schools, colleges, and other educational institutions in every State of the Union. Every day scores of inquiries come from new schools: "How may I use* THE LITERARY DIGEST *in my English, history, current-events, and civics classes?" We thought it best to have these questions answered by the teachers who are using the magazine as a text. With this purpose in mind, we recently offered prizes for the best essays on the subject. The two following articles are prize-winners, and are fascinating and valuable documents in this important departure in the field of education.*

"THE LITERARY DIGEST" IN THE CLASSROOM

BY A. FRANCIS TRAMS, PRINCIPAL, BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, BRIDGEPORT, ILLINOIS

BY way of introduction to what I may say concerning our use of THE LITERARY DIGEST in the classroom, let me exaggerate, not much, but just a little, present methods of instruction. That I may be specific, let me take a history-recitation as typical. In this subject, instruction is usually attempted by the "text-book," the "source," the "topical," or the "combination" method. Each teacher, of course, is certain her method is best.

She of the text-book bias argues, "I am only too glad if the pupils get what's in the text; more than that it is futile to expect." This is a sort of "teacher-squeeze-the-sponge method." Next, and farthest removed from the first, is the source method, a kind of "river of doubt" affair, with the outlet as yet obscure. Advocates of this scheme maintain that it trains in the "art of balancing probabilities and forming defensible opinions." Third come those on topical method bent. This they defend on the ground that it will prevent pupils forming hasty conclusions or becoming overconfident. The fourth method is an *ensemble* of the others. This is safest for all concerned because pupils can live longest under its application, and teachers, failing in one, may try the others. It also permits of variations. Let teachers squeeze sponges on Monday, pupils river-of-doubt it on Tuesday, on Wednesday pupils and teachers may balance probabilities and form defensible conclusions, Thursday squeezed sponges may be dipt in rivers of doubt, weighed on the balance of probabilities, and classified according to defensible conclusions.

On Friday let everybody recuperate.

Now I would not have you conclude that I find no good in any method. The trouble is not with method, but with the material we are trying to teach. All the hundred and one methods now in use have been evolved to teach subject-matter for which pupils have no need. Give them what they need and method will take care of itself. Especially is this true of history, civics, and English.

The hour during which pupils and teacher are together in these subjects should be given to analyzing events and ideals that are driving civilization forward with such tremendous rapidity. This is no time for phonographic reproduction. Here should be sifted the essential from the non-essential, with the emphasis on what is and is yet to be, not on what was and can never return. I for one know of nothing that is more worth the emphasizing than the ways and means of putting the best of yourself into the present, and getting the best of the present into yourself. In other words, emphasize citizenship in America. It is the one vocation in which there should be universal training. And as a text-book for such training I know of none better than THE LITERARY DIGEST. That is why we use it.

HOW I INTRODUCED "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

THE LITERARY DIGEST was introduced into our school through the referendum and remains in use there subject to the recall. Let me explain.

Our senior class recites English and civics to me. Long before we declared in favor of using THE DIGEST in class I had made my copy accessible to those who cared to use it. Occasionally I referred to some article in the current issue. Frequently I asked a pupil to look up some special topic in it. As opportunity offered I spoke to individual pupils about the magazine. We laughed over the jokes together, discust the advertisements, etc. Then, one day while studying business letters, I purposely made use of one from Funk & Wagnalls containing their proposition to furnish THE DIGEST to schools at reduced rates. The next day I mentioned that several of the pupils had asked me to send for copies of the magazine. I suggested that those who thought it worth while trying to use it in class express their conviction by handing me the money necessary. Twelve did so. The magazines were ordered, and when they came I looked over my copy, made out half a dozen questions for my civics class and as many more for English, handed the magazines and the questions to the pupils, and told them that we would talk about the suggested topics on Monday. After our first discussion every member of the class was ready with his money for a five-weeks' experiment.

Since then I have given the class opportunities to use the recall. Here is a typical answer, quoted from a test paper: "I certainly do think it worth while to study THE DIGEST next semester. Even if we drop civics we can surely make use of it in economics. I'll regret it very much if we don't make use of it." So we continue using it, enjoying it, profiting by it.

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DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION

After much experimenting, the following plan was adopted. All of the magazines are sent to me on Thursdays, but I do not distribute them until Friday. This, that assignments may be made definite for Monday's work. At intervals of five weeks I collect the money from each pupil. This may be delegated to a member of the class. We have a tacit understanding that no pupil is allowed in class without his copy of the magazine, also that no magazine is given out without payment in advance. This saves bother. Perhaps it would be better to have larger payments and make them less frequent. Let conditions govern.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY

I have prepared a suggestive outline of study covering the contents of the magazine in a general way. This, in the subject of civics, includes matters of correlation with the text-book, events having to do with town, city, state, nation, and foreign countries. In the subject of English the outline aims to cover form and content; as, for example, the purpose, the subject-matter, craftsmanship, the author's personality, etc. The "Current Poetry" section is a favorite with us. Here again suggestions for reading are general. Is the selection dramatic? lyric? descriptive? narrative? didactic? Is it a song? Why? Ballad? sonnet? elegy? ode? Other general questions have to do with first impression, language, allusions, appeal to the senses, the thought, the poet's art, the author's personality, its relation to the reader. Amazing as the statement may seem, pupils like the poetry. They tell me they have read more poetry, with enjoyment, too, since taking up THE DIGEST, than they had read in the seventeen or eighteen years of their previous existence. Isn't that worth while? It is astonishing how much of the current poetry recalls the masters. I always read in class any such masterpieces suggested by current poems. You who have never tried this, do so. Before long, some pupil, whom you haven't suspected at all, will come with, "May I take that book home, the one out of which you read that poem to-day?" Of course he may. And you will mark for him, in the table of contents, three or four that you know will appeal to him. Take my word for it, your teaching of poetry after this will have a new meaning for you—and your pupils.

OTHER DEVICES FOR STUDY

To add interest and variety to the general plan of study, I give out each week a list of specific questions such as will require pupils, first to read the article, then to realize that from such material as this text-books are made. It enhances the value of a text-book for them. Sometimes we study advertisements. Not until you have tried it will you believe what a field is here for oral composition—also for economic enlightenment. All of us are anxious to send our graduates on to the universities. Get them interested by having reports of the institutions that advertise in the Educational Directory. Now and then spend a day with the Travel and Resort columns. It is the best way on earth of introducing pupils to books of travel. A discussion of the "Spice of Life" column gives excellent opportunity for sober reflection. It's fun. Try it. Cartoons offer endless subjects for oral and written work. May I add a few statements from pupils showing the kind of work we attempt?

1. Before studying THE DIGEST I did not know that advertisements often contain valuable information. THE DIGEST takes the blue out of Monday.

2. I think I can write an acceptable book review now after reading those in THE DIGEST. I find many of them interesting enough to want to buy some of the books.

3. Yes, I have some difficulty in reading THE DIGEST. I think the greatest is that I do not know who the living men are, nor where or what the places mentioned are. (I winced when I read that. And I vowed to make it my business thereafter to let my pupils learn about living men and existing places. I found upon investigation that more than 75 per cent. of the pupils' difficulty in reading THE DIGEST is traceable to that one thing—ignorance of the present.)

4. Reading THE DIGEST has put meaning into such things as the Monroe Doctrine, Reserve Banks, war-tax, income-tax, neutrality, Eastern question, elections, etc.

5. I am beginning to see a reason for political parties. Questions which to me had but one side a few months ago now have several. Men may have different views from mine and still be honest.

6. "Who's Who," the "Century" atlas, "Congressional Directory," the biographical dictionary, have become interesting to me.

7. Through my reading of THE DIGEST we have organized a "Research" committee at home. We are getting on speaking terms with our library.

I might add many more illuminating statements like the above, but space forbids. The salutary effect upon pupils is contagious. Parents heartily favor the move. A number of them have become regular subscribers because of their children's interest. A like effect upon our teachers is evident. Not only those who use the magazine in class, but others as well, are awakened by it. Pupils will ask questions about things in which they are interested. And teachers find it necessary to become alive to the world about them. One teacher who began with the special school proposition, but is now a regular subscriber, said to me, "Why, I didn't know that so many of the frequently used social, economic, and political terms were unfamiliar to me." This from a teacher. What of the pupils? Isn't it time that we taught them a little modern English along with the Queen Anne kind? Perhaps more of them would then read the vital things in modern literature, and so keep in touch with all that was good in the past, live more completely in the present, and thus lay the foundation for a greater future.

To close. I assume that the general purpose of the greater part of the work done in the school is not to stock the minds of the pupils with knowledge that will suffice them for their lives; but rather to introduce them to knowledge—prepare them to be receptive of it—acquaint them with its attractions and its uses—put them in the way of pursuing the acquisition of it through life, and familiarize them with the paths of that pursuit. This must be so in the matter of history, civics, and English, if in nothing else. The service of the schools in this matter must be such as to evoke the appetite of its pupils for further reading, and to prepare judgment and taste for a right choice of writers and books. I have found no better way for rendering this service than through the medium of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Fine Time

To Work Out Food Problem

High prices of meat will induce people to plan meals with more reason and better judgment of food strength and cost.

Many of our strong men, college athletes and others, learned from actual experience that a vegetarian diet produces better results than a diet including meat.

Many famous names appear in the vegetarian list. Names whose owners are champions and prize winners in their chosen field.

After all the argument for and against any particular kind of diet, the question can best be solved for the individual by personal test.

Certain it is that those who have never tried it, have some facts to learn by breakfasting this way:

Some Fruit

A dish of

Grape-Nuts

and cream.

Crisp, Buttered Toast

Cup of hot, well-made

POSTUM

Plenty for a strong man—day worker or Brain Worker.

Looks "thin" you say.

Our word for it, you will reach lunch time fully sustained—food well digested—head clear and ready for the noon-day meal.

Grape-Nuts is sold the same to-day as it has always sold. No rise in price.

There's a way to reasonable economy in food and that's not all—

"There's a Reason"

for

Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.

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"THE LITERARY DIGEST" IN THE ENGLISH CLASS

By Eva Mildred Schermerhorn,
Ellicottsville, New York.

HOW shall we make English appeal to the students as a live subject? How shall we arouse the interest of that indifferent boy on the back seat? or make the young cynic feel that English is worth while? We would like to see that young girl as interested in the latest ingenious productions of the mind, or in the fate of nations, as she was in the fate of the hero of the dime novel which she was reading yesterday on the sly. How, too, shall the English teacher stem the never-ending flood of themes pouring in for red-ink embellishment? Oral composition is your answer to the latter question. Yes; but how provide those embryo orators with suitable material which shall give them something worth the saying? These are problems which every English teacher feels must be solved. But how? The Literary Digest, fellow teachers, is helping in my classes to solve these problems. The added enthusiasm of my students for their English work, the favorable results obtained, lead us to regard The Literary Digest one of the most important factors of our English course. In fact, one boy in senior English, obliged to drop the course on account of a conflict with algebra, exclaimed, in disappointment, "That means I'll have to drop the Literary Digest course, too! But I want to take the magazine just the same." Then brightening, with boyish enthusiasm he added, "I'll tell you what, Miss S——, perhaps I can 'cut' algebra sometimes and come in on Literary Digest days!"

This is, however, practically a new phase of our work. After revolving the plan in my mind for some time, it was not without a feeling of trepidation, I admit, that I broached it to the senior and junior English students. I simply stated that I had a new proposition to lay before them; that I felt that our present English course was lacking in that it did not furnish enough opportunity for public speaking; also, that tho much time was devoted to the study of the classics, no provision was made for the study of good current literature. My suggestion was that we remedy this defect by establishing a Literary Digest course. Students should supply themselves with the magazine, and every Friday should be prepared to deliver a three-minute speech from material found therein. In response to the question, "How many would consider such a course profitable?" every hand shot up. The explanation was made that The Literary Digest could be obtained in quantities for school use at a special rate, and that, as two students could use the same magazine, the cost to each individual would be small. The question came, "May we not each have our own if we wish it?" And each student gave his name for a magazine of his own.

The students entered upon the work with surprizing zeal. The papers are distributed in class on Friday. Before the following Friday, when the speeches are to be delivered, each student selects his topic, writes it on a slip of paper with his name and places it on file on the teacher's desk, taking care that he does not register a topic already chosen. This acts as an incentive for promptness. Each one writes his

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speech; thus he is enabled to think his subject out more clearly and to arrange his thoughts more logically. These themes are collected at the beginning of the period, and each student comes before the class and gives his talk without notes. Some of the speeches give rise to class discussions—also valuable as an aid to self-expression.

Criticism is never made in such a way as to embarrass the speaker, and is constructive rather than destructive. A few minutes are usually given toward the close of the period for this work. Students are encouraged to criticize themselves and one another. The teacher emphasizes methods of avoiding errors noted and gives drill work in distinct enunciation. At the beginning of the recitation, each student may be appointed critic for some other speaker, the criticism written, given to the student criticized and later to the teacher. As a variation, time may be allowed after each talk for brief written comments. The method which I found most effective, however, was this. After a period of three-minute speeches, I wrote a brief note to each speaker, stating first some good points about his work, then making suggestions for improvement. Some of the corrections suggested were concerning the superfluous use of "and," the careless use of pronouns, a rising inflection in delivery, awkward position, indistinct enunciation, and lack of force. These notes were received with great interest as well as curiosity. The next week's work showed astonishing improvement along the lines suggested. In reply, I asked the students to write notes to me, giving suggestions for the improvement of the course as a whole. Some valuable ideas were received and put into effect. Thus the class are made to feel that it is their course, that they are responsible for its success, and they take pride in building it up.

The value of the course is manifesting itself in so many ways. Twelve weeks ago one of our brightest lads rose with a speech evidently well worked out, but with trembling limbs and white lips started to sit down before the completion. However, mustering his forces, he went through with it. Last week he faced the class with a speech suggested by the article, "England's Lack of Men," taken from The Literary Digest, and with no sign of embarrassment made an eloquent plea for patriotism which brought forth a burst of applause from his classmates. Another lad stept to the blackboard and with perfect ease graphically illustrated how an officer, tho miles away from his army, follows its every move and directs the whole. A third, rather indifferent to English as *English*, but interested in science and mechanics, faced the class and with well-chosen words gave a clear, concise explanation of how gravity may be used as a side-partner in business. In fact, the students are not only losing their embarrassment, but are "glad when Literary Digest day comes." It is also noticeable that the vocabularies of many are being increased, and that the students are much more careful to express themselves well not only on Literary Digest days, but at all times. One bright girl, in appreciation of the course, said, "I feel it has created in me a desire for better reading. I have never been much interested in current topics, but since we have had the Literary Digest course I am anxious to read about any new invention, discovery, or topic concerning the war situation. Before this I have thought conversation about the war and current topics tiresome and uninteresting, but now I can listen intelligently and am able myself to take some part in it."

The Literary Digest has proved itself of great value not only to the students, but also in their homes. Many of the parents have exprest their interest in the magazine. Some of them have added, "If I had only had such a course when I was in school!" The students also express their pleasure at being able to join in discussions of current events which arise in their homes.

The teacher also derives great benefit from this work. It enables her to gain an unbiased view of current events and other topics of the day as she could not acquire it from newspapers. Through the three-minute speeches, she comes to know her pupils better—to understand their individual interests. This oral-composition work also greatly reduces the number of written themes, thus reducing the strenuous duties of the red pencil.

There are many other ways in which we are to use the magazine besides as a basis for three-minute speeches. As we study argumentation, we shall draw upon The Literary Digests, which have been kept on file, for material. In the study of exposition, we shall use some of the articles for examples, and other articles will be outlined. We expect to use even the advertisements to make a course in business letter-writing more alive.

Especially well adapted for classroom use is The Literary Digest. In the first place, the opinions exprest are unprejudiced, usually giving both sides of the question, and leaving the student to form his own judgment. Then, too, it offers a good variety of subjects. The boy interested in the struggle between the nations is supplied with authentic material; the embryo mechanic or scientist learns of new discoveries in that line; the girl whose ambition is to win laurels as an "M.D." is absorbed in the methods of caring for the wounded on the battle-field; the student of a literary nature, and even the athlete, find items of especial interest.

Thus it is that we have come to regard as one of the most important factors of our English work the Literary Digest course, training our boys and girls to enjoy reading the best current literature with appreciative minds, to express their thoughts in public clearly and concisely without embarrassment—in short, exerting a powerful influence in making our boys and girls "socially efficient men and women."

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. The Literary Digest mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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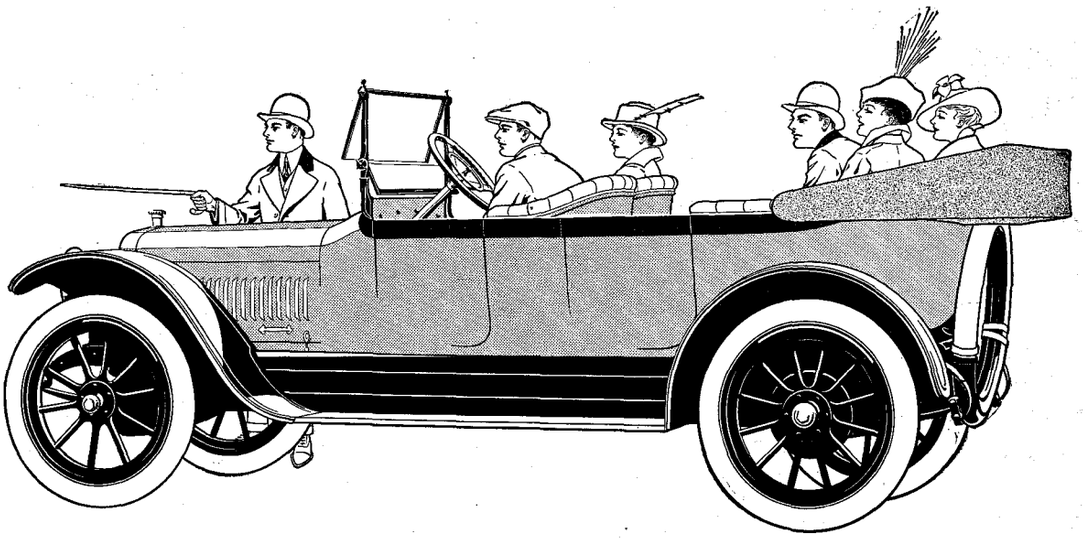

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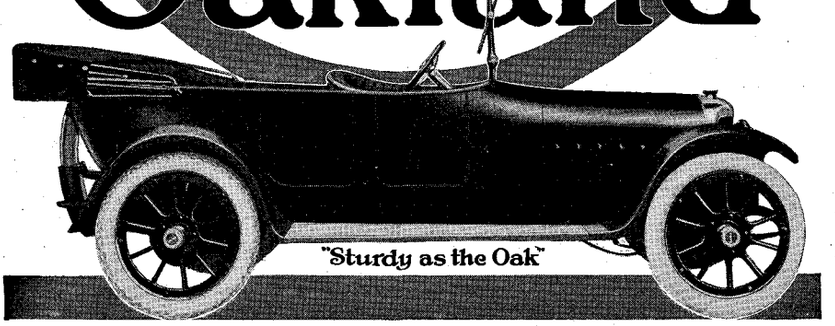

CURRENT POETRY

THIS is, the newspapers repeatedly tell us, an irreligious age. There was a time when the best English verse was devotional in theme. But the modern poets are concerned exclusively with this world; they are as far from Milton's subjects as they are from his genius.

Fortunately, there are exceptions. There are four poets—they all are women—who beautifully remind the world that it did not create itself. Alice Meynell, Louise Imogene Guiney, Helen Parry Eden, and Katharine Tynan write of the supernatural with more convincing realism than most poets of our day write of the natural.

"Flower of Peace" (Charles Scribner's Sons) is a collection of Katharine Tynan's devotional poems, and it will establish its author definitely in that illustrious line of singers which includes George Herbert and Francis Thompson. Here is not merely rimed piety, edifying sentiment decorously exprest, but poetry, clear and authentic. This poem, for instance, is as strong and gay as the wings of the birds it celebrates.

THE MAKING OF BIRDS

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

God made Him birds in a pleasant humor;
Tired of planets and suns was He.
He said: "I will add a glory to summer,
Gifts for my creatures banished from Me!"

He had a thought and it set Him smiling
Of the shape of a bird and its glancing head,
Its dainty air and its grace beguiling:
"I will make feathers," the Lord God said.

He made the robin, He made the swallow,
His deft hands molding the shape to His mood,
The thrush and the lark and the finch to follow,
And laughed to see that His work was good.

He who has given men gift of laughter,
Made in His image, He fashioned fit
The blink of the owl and the stork thereafter,
The little wren and the long-tailed tit.

He spent in the making His wit and fancies,
The wing-feathers He fashioned them strong,
Deft and dear as daisies and pansies,
He crowned His work with the gift of song.

"Dearlings," He said, "make songs for My praises!"
He tossed them loose to the sun and wind,
Airily sweet as pansies and daisies;
He taught them to build a nest to their mind.

The dear Lord God, of His glories weary—
Christ our Lord had the heart of a boy—
Made Him birds in a moment merry,
Bade them soar and sing for His joy.

There is a delightful intimacy about this picture of the Holy Family. Crashaw would enjoy it, especially the seventh stanza.

THE MAN OF THE HOUSE

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

Joseph, honored from sea to sea,
This is your name that pleases me,
"Man of the House."

I see you rise at the dawn and light
The fire and blow till the flame is bright.

I see you take the pitcher and carry
The deep well water for Jesus and Mary.

You knead the corn for the bread so fine,
Gather them grapes from the hanging vine.

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There are little feet that are soft and slow,
Follow you whithersoever you go.

There's a little face at your workshop door,
A little one sits down on your floor:

Holds His hands for the shavings curled,
The soft little hands that have made the world.

Mary calls you: the meal is ready:
You swing the Child to your shoulder steady.

I see your quiet smile as you sit
And watch the little Son thrive and eat.

The vine curls by the window space,
The wings of angels cover the face.

Up in the rafters, polished and olden,
There's a Dove that broods and his wings are golden.

You who kept Them through shine and storm,
A staff, a shelter kindly and warm,

Father of Jesus, husband of Mary,
Hold us your lilies for sanctuary!

Joseph, honored from sea to sea,
Guard me mine and my own roof-tree,
"Man of the House."

The poet is more subjective in these simple quatrains than in most of her work. It is as beautiful an epitaph as Stevenson's, and as sincere.

THE EPITAPH

By Katharine Tynan

Write on my grave when I am dead,
Whatever road I trod
That I admired and honored
The wondrous works of God.

That all the days and years I had,
The greatest and the least,
Each day with grateful heart and glad
I sat me to a feast.

That not alone for body's meat
Which takes the lowest place
I gave Him grace when I did eat
And with a shining face,

But for the spirit filled and fed
That else must waste and die,
With sun and stars replenished
And dew and evening sky.

The beauty of the hills and seas
Brimmed that immortal cup;
And when I went by fields and trees
My heart was lifted up.

Lay me in the green grass and write
Upon the daisied sod
That still I praised with all my might
The wondrous works of God.

It is seldom that Edwin Arlington Robinson, who has received higher praise from discriminating critics than any other living American poet, writes on a national subject. There is, of course, his unforgettable "Lincoln," and the poems which Mr. Roosevelt inspired might also be called national in their interest. But as a rule he prefers to write of people rather than of peoples. To a recent issue of the Boston *Transcript*, however, he contributes a criticism of what he believes to be the American attitude toward life. It is characteristically simple and forceful, characteristically filled with such bits of splendor as the "bivouac of the marching stars." Even those readers who disagree

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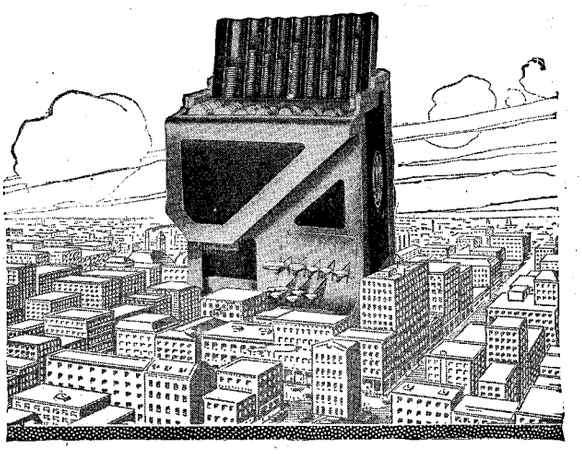

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with Mr. Robinson can not fail to feel the beauty and power of his poem.

CASSANDRA

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

I heard one who said: "Verily,
What word have I for children here?
Your Dollar is your only Word,
The wrath of It your only fear.

"You build It altars tall enough
To make you see; but you are blind;
You can not leave It long enough
To look before you or behind.

"When Reason beckons you to pause,
You laugh and say that you know best;
But what it is you know, you keep
As dark as ingots in a chest.

"You laugh and answer, 'We are young;
O leave us now, and let us grow'—
Not asking how much more of this
Will Time endure or Fate bestow.

"Because a few complacent years
Have made your peril of your pride,
Think you that you are to go on
Forever pampered and untried?

"What lost eclipse of history,
What bivouac of the marching stars,
Has given the sign for you to see
Millenniums and last great wars?

"What unrecorded overthrow
Of all the world has ever known,
Or ever been, has made itself
So plain to you, and you alone?

"Your Dollar, Dove, and Eagle make
A Trinity that even you
Rate higher than you rate yourselves;
It pays, it flatters, and it's new.

"And tho your very flesh and blood
Be what your Eagle eats and drinks,
You'll praise him for the best of birds,
Not knowing what the Eagle thinks.

"The power is yours, but not the sight;
You see not upon what you tread;
You have the ages for your guide,
But not the wisdom to be led.

"Think you to tread forever down
The merciless old verities?
And are you never to have eyes
To see the world for what it is?

"Are you to pay for what you have
With all you are?"—No other word
We caught; but with a laughing crowd
Moved on. None heeded, and few heard.

Competent critics have called "The Unconquered Air" the best sonnet written by a poet of this generation. Its author shows in this poem (from the London *Athenæum*) that she does not need novel and startling themes like aviation to write interesting verse; on a most ancient subject she has something fresh and striking to say.

SLEEP

To "the Child in us that trembles before death."—PLATO.

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Say hast thou never been compelled to lie
Wakeful in Night's impenetrable deep,
Counting the laggard moments that so creep
Reluctant onward; till, with voiceless cry
Enduring, thou hadst willing been to fly
From Life itself, and in oblivion steep
Thy tortured senses? To such longed-for sleep
Death is a way; and dost thou fear to die?

Nay, were it this, just this, and naught beside—
Merely the calm that we have anguished for,
The wayfarer might still be glad to hide
From grief and suffering!—but how much more
Is Death—Life's servitor and friend—the guide
That safely ferries us from shore to shore!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"JOFFRE'S WAR"

THAT is what they have long called it in the upper circles of French military life. Long before the Austrian Archduke met his death, and the ultimata began to fly, long before any of them really believed in the war that now is, the skeptics rather raillingly called it "Joffre's War," because Joffre prophesied its coming, and was so determined to prepare for it. It seemed amusing, but so strong was his delusion upon that point that others were actually beginning to believe in it themselves, when the real war came upon them. General Joffre had not shouted his convictions aloud, but there were many indications, says Herbert Corey, writing in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, that he saw without distortion the trend of international relations in Europe. One story, excellently in point, tells how it was that, when the war broke out, General Joffre secured Georges Boillet, thrice winner of the Grand Prix, for his personal chauffeur. Boillet, we are told, is a remarkable driver:

He is considered the most supremely reckless automobilist in France. The day that mobilization was decided on, Boillet received a message:

"At eight o'clock to-morrow morning report to General Joffre."

At eight o'clock the following morning Boillet was standing in front of Joffre. That kindly, soft-spoken old gentleman looked him over. Then he said:

"You have two hours in which to say good-by and get into your uniform. At ten o'clock be in the driving-seat of my car."

Boillet was in that seat at ten o'clock. Somewhat later he discovered that Joffre was not a man to be feared by another man who was doing his work well. One day he asked the commander-in-chief how it was that Georges Boillet had been selected to drive his car.

"I attended the running of the last Grand Prix," said Joffre simply, "in order to pick a driver."

There you are. Joffre believes in preparation. He believes that the very least detail must be foreseen in advance if one would be successful. A commander-in-chief in time of war needs a supremely irresponsible and magnificently skilful driver, and as his neck is intimately risked he should pick that driver out himself.

It is fair to suppose that much of the Allies' strength in the first part of the war was due directly to Joffre's far-sightedness. For the last four years he has not been idle. Succeeding, in 1910, to the command of a good army, "he set about making it a better one." That he did not labor in vain was early perceptible. We read:

The maneuvers of 1913 were praised by every military observer. Joffre returned from the field, and his first order was to retire five generals.

"They were not up to their work," said he, in effect. "One of these days we shall have war."

He remodeled the plans for mobiliza-

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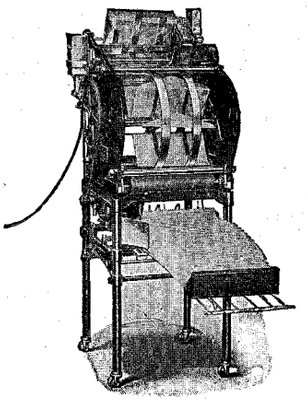

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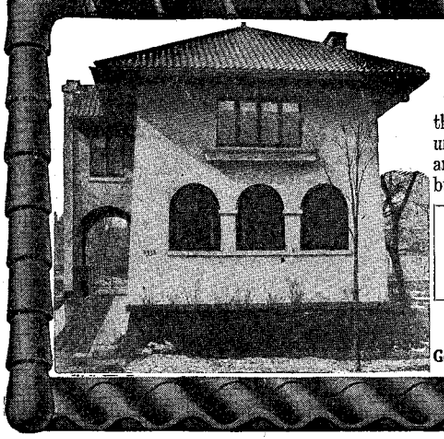

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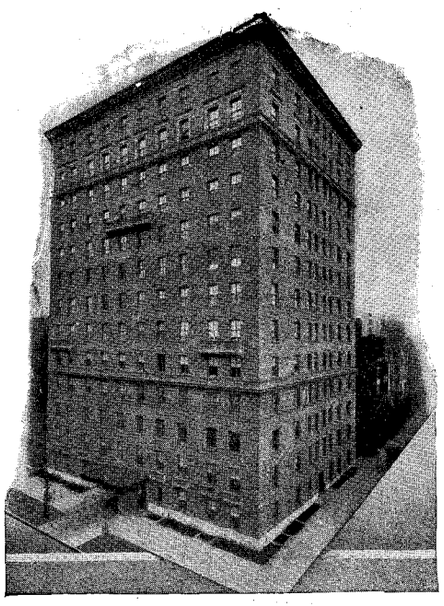

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tion. As a consequence, the French Army took the field in 1914, days earlier than those who had formerly been familiar with it believed possible. He practically compelled France to adopt the three-year service law—a most unpopular measure from a politician's standpoint—and that saved France. He insisted that the appropriation for the flying corps be increased—out of all reason, as the opponents insisted.

"We will have no time in which to build machines and train men when the war starts," he said in 1912. "The essence of success in a modern war is speed."

Every French general has made a study of the disastrous campaign of 1870. For forty years the general staff has been at work preparing to meet the Germans in the next war. Joffre has always insisted that to be successful an army must remain upon the offensive. But he—alone of French generals—seems to have seen that in the first days of the war the French Army would not be fit, physically or morally, to assume the offensive against the powerful German machine. So that when the war began he retreated. He fought every foot, but he retreated. France was in despair. It writhed in humiliation when he let it be known that he was prepared to sacrifice Paris.

"Paris is to me only a fortified town," he said. "It must defend itself. It must play its part in the line."

That very statement seems most typical of Joffre the soldier. Kindly tho he is by nature, his is the harshness of keen, unsentimental justice and common sense when he is in uniform. And he sees all things simply. Down at the bottom of every argument, hiding about the roots of all life's complexities, is one lucid, simple truth. He seeks for that. And therefore they call him Joffre the Silent. All his thinking is best done in the cool depths of reason, and his words must find their way up from there slowly. His word is law, not because he is cold or stubborn, but because no appeal can undermine his sure judgment. As we are told:

The officer who is not up to the rigid standard he insists upon is dropt. When he was serving in Madagascar he once asked an officer when a given task could be completed. The other fellow didn't quite know. It was not a matter of importance.

"Two weeks, possibly," said he. "Maybe three weeks."

"See that it is done within five days," said Joffre, "or go back to France."

Since the war began he has retired approximately thirty generals. The precise number is not known, because the French War Office is not at all loquacious. It is assumed that they fell short somewhere. In one instance it is known that one of Joffre's personal friends resented the promotion of a rival over his head. When that rival issued an order the soured general obeyed, but he obeyed grudgingly. Joffre dropt him without a word.

"Why?" asked the humiliated officer. "I obeyed the orders I received."

"You might have done better," said Joffre. That was all. . . . . .

Perhaps it is because General Joffre wants to see his soldiers even more than he wants to see the fighting that he takes these trips. He likes to squat down by the side of a fire in one of the trenches—this heavy, white-haired, slow-spoken, old man—and talk to the boys who are fighting for France. He wants to know what they are getting to eat, and if the supplies of ammunition come promptly, and if more blankets are needed. Now and then a private soldier gets a step in rank during those fireside talks. The tradition that every soldier carries the baton of a marshal in his knapsack is still alive in France. The men talk to him as to one of themselves. They follow him out to the car and place detaining hands upon his arm that they may finish what they have to say.

It was this same General Joffre who some years ago came into close touch with one of to-day's reigning monarchs. He saluted, but formally. At the first moment possible he escaped from the royal presence. A friend remonstrated.

"You were no more than courteous to the king," said he. Joffre ruminated. He always ruminates in conversation. Long intervals sometimes separate his sentences.

"Well," he said, finally, "he was only a king."

KNOCKING VODKA OUT OF RUSSIA

THE man who conquered the Muscovite John Barleycorn is none other than just plain Michael Demitrovitch Tchelisheff. This name is not so great a handicap in Russia as it would be in the western hemisphere. In fact, in that country it was a quite unnoticeable name, for Tchelisheff's station in life was a humble one. It was only when he set out to defeat Russia's greatest enemy that he became great. Vodka is made from rye or from potatoes, and, tho fiery, it is seductive to the Russian taste. Vodka had truly become the national habit, and was fast making national its own vices of sloth, brutality, and insanity. In spite of this, the State capitalized the wide-spread thirst for vodka, and out of the degeneracy of its people drew one of its great sources of wealth. "The bureaucracy," Frank Crane tells us, in the St. Louis *Star*, "was enabled to buy its champagne by money got from the vodka consumed by the commons." This was the situation that Michael Demitrovitch Tchelisheff faced. Says Mr. Crane:

Tchelisheff was just a man. He was born of the class sometimes called country-jakes. He was a house-painter by trade. But he was the man who by and by made Russia give up $500,000,000 annual revenue from its best-loved booze. And if you think that an easy task, try to get the supposedly intelligent English Government to shut down its distilleries.

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he saw in New Orleans a slave exposed for sale, and swore that if he ever had the chance he would hit that system hard. He did.

While the Russian house-painter was alderman of the town of Samara a drunken man killed his wife. It made such an impression upon Tchelisheff that he registered a vow similar to Lincoln's.

He was shrewd, he made money, he be-

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[THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER]

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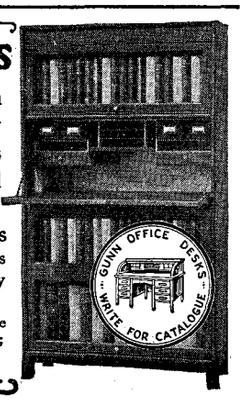

came a member of the legislature. There he introduced a bill providing that any town that so wished might prohibit vodka, and requiring every bottle of the stuff to be labeled "poison." The bill passed. But the Imperial Council killed it. The autocracy did not propose to let go its profits. "The people be damned," said they, or words to that effect.

At last Tchelisheff got the ear of Czar Nicholas. Under some favorable combination of stars, the Czar acted. The war broke out. The Grand Duke in command of the Army by some good fortune had sense. Vodka was prohibited. And now we are informed that in spite of the loss of $500,000,000 revenue from the poisoners, in spite of the paralysis of all forms of business on account of the war, savings-banks show an increase of deposits; there is a boom in the sale of meats, groceries, clothing, and house-furnishings, and the people are prospering generally.

It was an arbitrary measure of an autocratic Government. We believe in democracy over here, but there are times when we would like to borrow the Czar for a while.

And if Russia can not spare the Czar, perhaps she might lend us Tchelisheff.

DECLARING WAR IN "PIDGIN"

OFFICIAL documents issued in the diplomatic idiom of English, French, or German are difficult enough for the layman, usually; but the Kansas City *Star* brings to our attention something far more disconcerting than anything yet found in book of yellow, gray, or white. It is the official proclamation of the British annexation of New Britain (New Pomerania) in the Bismarck Archipelago, just east of German New Guinea, as it appeared when translated by a British sailor from its original form into "Pidgin," for the benefit of the natives. It reads:

All boys belongina all place, you savvy. Big feller master, he come now. He new feller master. He strong feller. All ship stop place. He small feller ship belongina him; plenty more big feller. He stop place belongina him now. He come here. He take him all place. He look out good you feller. He like you feller. Look out good alonga him. Supposing other feller master, he been speak you, you no work alonga new feller master. He gammon. Supposing you work good with this new feller master, he look out good alonga with you. He look out you get plenty good feller kaikai food. He no fighting black feller boy along nothing. You look him new feller flag. You savvy him, he belong British English. He more better than other feller. Supposing you been making paper before this new feller master come, you finish time belongina him first. You like make him new feller paper. Long man belongina new feller master he look out good along with you. He give you more money, and more good feller kaikai. You no fight other feller black man other feller place. You no kaikai man. You no steal Mary belongina other feller man. Me finish talk along with you now. By and by ship belongina new feller master he come and look out place along with you. Now you give three feller cheers belongina new feller master.

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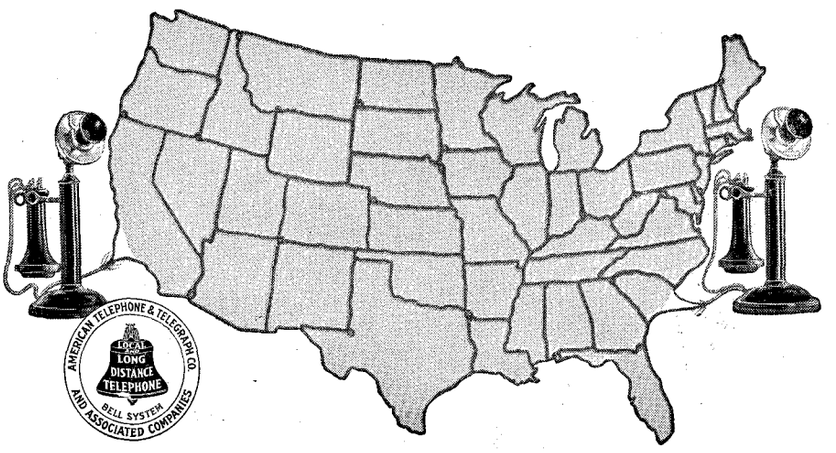
REFORMED BUT CHEERFUL BERLIN

THE war has given the German Government, apparently, the long-awaited opportunity to institute some much-needed reforms in the German capital. Attractive tho Berlin is to the quiet city dweller, it has for some time had a growing reputation for "pinkness," and its "all-night life" had at last attained a notoriety painful to the German conscience. With the imposition of military law over Germany, the authorities "have seized the favorable opportunity offered by the war" to clothe Berlin's former brilliance in more modest garments. General von Kessel, writes a staff correspondent of the New York *Times*, is the official censor of decorum and decency now in command. With his entrance into office came the simultaneous exit from the city's night life of the worst of the Berlin institutions. Others were restricted to a 3 A.M. closing hour. All this was done, as the phrase there goes, "to maintain a note of dignity consonant with the earnestness of the times." Naturally, the more dignified amusements remained open and unrestricted. The war has not lessened the appreciation of Wagnerian opera, apparently, and Verdi runs a close second in popular esteem. Even "Carmen" is in the repertoire. Among the audience, we are told, lavish toilets are taboo; there are no dress suits, but frequently the service gray is seen, on the person of some limping or bandaged wearer of the Iron Cross. The Berlin theatrical season is said to have suffered less from the war than has the New York season. The huge embroglio has brought out new ideas on the all-engrossing theme of patriotism; and apparently it has not yet shut off the audiences' pin-money. "I have been continuously puzzled," says the writer, "by the mystery that money seems plentiful in Germany, and is being spent much more freely in Berlin than in London three months ago." He continues:

The theatergoer could take his pick last night, for instance, among Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," at the Lessing Theater; Strindberg's "Rausch," at the Königgrätzer Theater; Strindberg's "Luther," at the Deutsches Künstler Theater; Sudermann's "Honor," at the Residenz Theater; Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer," at the Schiller Theater; Calderon's "The Judge of Zalamea," at the Königliches Schauspielhaus, and Max Reinhardt's production of Goethe's "Faust," Part I, at the Deutsches Theater. It is interesting to note in passing that Reinhardt's offerings of the week at the Deutsches Theater include three performances of his new production of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" and one each of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Faust," and Schiller's "Wallenstein's Lager."

There are also two score comedies, operettas, musical comedies, and new "war *revues*." The change for better or for worse, according to the point of

The Telephone Unites the Nation



AT this time, our country looms large on the world horizon as an example of the popular faith in the underlying principles of the republic.

We are truly one people in all that the forefathers, in their most exalted moments, meant by that phrase.

In making us a homogeneous people, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone have been important factors. They have facilitated communication and intervisiting, bringing us closer together, giving us a better understanding and promoting more intimate relations.

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At first, the telephone was the voice of the community. As the population increased and its interests grew more varied, the larger task of the telephone was to connect the communities and keep all the people in touch, regardless of local conditions or distance.

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view, brought about by the war in the *revue* field, was perhaps most breath-taking at the recent reopening of the Metropole Theater, which in the palmy pre-war days was the recognized Berlin home of the tango and the irreducible minimum in drapery. "Off with the dance; let joy be more confined," to parody Byron, sums up the new chastened *revue* spirit. Under the title "What Are We Thinking Of?" the new Metropole *revue* offers seven skits and sketches, including "The German Michel," "Hindenburg's Camp," and "In the Trenches," a skilful mixture of racy humor and a dash of earnestness and pathos, just enough to get it by the censor.

Equally well patronized are the vaudeville shows, the Ice Palace, the Winter Garden, and all the other gardens and palaces. The serious searcher into the spirit of things can not spend two hours to greater advantage than at the Winter Garden, where you get many an interesting line on the war psychology of the masses. The lower down you get in the scale of amusements the stronger is the patriotic note. You notice first that every "act" is plainly labeled with its nationality, and that thirteen numbers are tagged "Germany" and one "America."

The orchestra leads off with a tuneful number of Johann Strauss, the Viennese Waltz King, this being a tribute to the "loyal ally," Austria. Significantly, his "Egyptian March" is chosen, for Egypt is popularly regarded as England's most vulnerable spot. There is a patriotic appeal in every act except the solitary American turn. Even "Lora, the Wonder Parrot," contributes her patriotic mite by singing the opening bars of "Die Wacht am Rhein." "Demokritus, humorous sketch artist," who does stunts with a lampblacked lantern-slide, draws a big laugh with a rapid-fire drawing labeled "Suffragettes—the Last Call," the joke, of course, being the suggestion that Kitchener will be forced to recruit among the militants. Respectful hand-clapping greets a clever sketch of the Kaiser, which swells to tremendous applause when the black background is slowly seen to take the shape of a silhouette of Bismarck. Even more interesting to the neutral psychologist is the reception given to one Ludwig Amann, a lightning-change artist, portraying "heroes of 1814, 1870, and 1914."

First he makes up as Napoleon, and gets a big hand, for Napoleon, the arch-foe of England, is now a popular German hero; then as Blücher, getting equal applause. Coming down to 1870, he portrays Moltke and Bismarck, the latter proving to be a red-hot popular favorite. Then he appears as Hindenburg—and the unthinkable happens. Germans stop drinking beer and cheer with the fervor of an American political convention, while the band plays "Heil dir im Sieger kranz" (music the same as "God Save the King"). Hindenburg gets an ovation such as I never saw the Kaiser's picture get. Hindenburg is the popular idol, the greatest of all of them.

By way of variety, the Eight Germanias, chorus-girl grenadiers, go through military exercises and evolutions, the manual of arms, and the goose-step, in a style worthy of the guards, finishing with a salute of the German and Austrian colors amid loud applause. Nor is the Turkish ally left out in the cold, for No. 9, "Voo-Doo, the Snake-Dancer," wears a "harem skirt." There is nothing in the course of the entertainment to indicate that there are any specially hard feelings against the French or even the Russians, but for England a delicate attention is prepared in the shape of an elocutionist who recites Ernst Lissauer's "Song of Hate Against England." Even a poor elocutionist is sure of loud applause. You hear it recited wherever you go.

The moving pictures that conclude the program are of course war films—and you might almost have guessed it; the reel you saw showed English prisoners being marched by landsturm guards to their barracks. Tommy Atkins had not lost his cheerfulness, however, even in adversity; the prisoners were all laughing except one lanky Scotsman, who looked glum. They waved their hands at the moving-picture man as they filed past the camera. Later they were seen equally cheerful helping to build their winter barracks.

The concert season has been greatly improved by the fact that all of the small fry have dropt out, but there is no dearth of music on that account. At any one of a dozen vast concert-halls you can still enjoy beer and Beethoven simultaneously in undiminished quantities, if you come early enough to get a place at a table. The famous Philharmonic Orchestra has not been turned into a field-gray brass band. Strauss and Nikisch have conducted, and, according to advertisements, will do it again. The Kaiser can't need men very badly, for there is at least a regiment of virtuosi right here in Berlin.

A PLUCKY LITTLE HOUSEWIFE

IN a certain public school in Brooklyn, New York, a prize is given each year to the scholar who, in the opinion of the donor, has displayed in the highest degree the qualities that go to make up heroism. The winner this past year was a girl of thirteen years, Miss Elizabeth Jordan. Elizabeth had not expected to win, says the Brooklyn *Times;* she did not even know that she had done anything courageous. It is doubtful if she really believes it now, for her heroism was of the perfect sort that sees no alternative, and is, therefore, unconscious of any special virtue in the doing of the "one thing to be done." *The Times* mentions some of Elizabeth's competitors for the hero prize and comments upon the winner's claims:

There was John Farley, a lad of 12, who saved two friends from drowning; and Tommy Omarendo, a year older, who pulled an unconscious companion out of the public swimming pool in time to prevent his death; and Hanna Lewis, of the same age, took a long chance when she put out the fire that threatened to destroy her home.

Elizabeth did not rescue any one from death by drowning or fire, nor tear a child from beneath the feet of flying horses or a speeding automobile. She never saw her name in print until after the selection was made for the Brenner prize, and she had not the remotest thought that she was a heroine. All that Elizabeth did was to act as head of her home, when her mother died and left eight children and a blind husband to be cared for. Two of the children were old enough to work, two others go to school,

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Retail List Price	$19.40	$24.35	$24.35	$25.85	$26.20	$26.30	$28.30	$29.90	$30.50	$33.00
Goodrich Valuation . . .	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40
Overcharge above "Goodrich Standard" prices		$4.95	$4.95	$6.45	$6.80	$6.90	$8.90	$10.50	$11.10	$13.60

OBSERVE that the Retail Dealer could "***Discount***" the above ***competing*** Tire Price-Lists to the extent of bottom line (on 34 x 4 Plain-Tread) and ***still*** give LESS intrinsic Value than GOODRICH when sold AT PAR of ***its*** List-Price.

Similar differences, in VALUE, apply, of course, on all other Sizes.

Here follows the "Goodrich-Standard" Price-List on some of the popular Sizes. You may safely pin your faith to it as the ***Limit*** of ***Sure Value.***

COMPARE these Prices carefully with what you have paid for ***other*** Tires of ***dependable*** Make.

Goodrich Fair-List Prices

SIZE	PLAIN TREAD	SIZE	SAFETY TREAD
30 x 3	$9.00	30 x 3	$9.45
30 x 3½	11.60	30 x 3½	12.20
32 x 3½	13.35	32 x 3½	14.00
33 x 4	19.05	33 x 4	20.00
34 x 4	19.40	34 x 4	20.35
36 x 4½	27.35	36 x 4½	28.70
37 x 5	32.30	37 x 5	33.90
38 x 5½	43.80	38 x 5½	46.00

Then ask yourself what YOU ought to do about Tires in future.

Compare these Goodrich "Fair-List" prices, showing tremendous reductions, with prices you have previously paid.

For instance, old price on Goodrich 34 x 4, Smooth Tread, $24.35.

Present "Fair-List" price, $19.40.

Ask your dealer for Users' Net Price List, showing prices on all sizes.

THE
B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

GOODRICH——

——FAIR-LISTED TIRES

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The Pipe That Became "House-Broken"

"That pipe of yours" and "Oh, that pipe" and "Please, you are *not* going to light that pipe in here" are familiar expressions on the lips of the wife of the man who loves to smoke his pipe in the dining room after supper.

Now this is the tale of a man whose wife formerly was displeased when the pipe came out.

This man saw one day an advertisement headed, "The Man With Fifteen Pipes And What He Said."

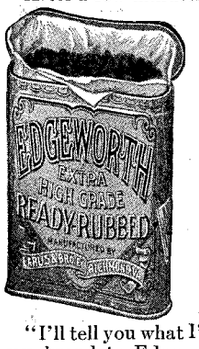
"Whew, I wonder what his wife said," he thought, as he read further.

The upshot of his reading was that he sent to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia, for a free sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed Tobacco that they offer to send.

In due time the sample came—a liberal package of tobacco.

That evening he pushed back his chair, fetched out his pipe, blew in it, opened up the Edgeworth sample and filled up. Then he fumbled, tried another pocket, found his match box and lighted up.

After a few minutes the good wife looked up and sniffed—"Well, thank goodness you've bought a new pipe," she said.



"But I haven't—this is my same old pipe."

"Well, it isn't the same old olfactory insult," the woman persisted. "What have you done?"

Her husband puffed a couple of satisfied puffs before answering. Then he said, in a most decided tone:

"I'll tell you what I've done. I have changed my brand to Edgeworth, and I think I shall never change again."

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed makes a tight, round cigarette, easy to roll and slightly milder than a pipe, and refreshing in flavor.

A sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is something easy to obtain. All you have to do is to make up your mind to ask for it and send a post card request to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia, who will be glad if you will also mention your tobacco dealer's name. You are invited to send for the sample.

That every man who smokes a pipe will try Edgeworth at least once is a fond hope of the makers, and this offer of a liberal sample free is the best means they know of meeting you half way. Will you go the other half by sending that post card?

The original Edgeworth was a Sliced Plug wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blue tin. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed may be bought in 10c and 50c tins everywhere and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by practically all dealers but mailed prepaid if yours has none.

To Retail Tobacco Merchant—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen (10 cent size) carton by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber

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escorted by Elizabeth, and the other two stay with their blind father during school-hours. The thirteen-year-old acting mother prepares all the family meals, handles the household accounts, does most of the washing, mending, and purchasing, and the hundred other tasks of the home. And she is not at the foot of her class in school, by any means.

There is little more to be said, save that the prize for her heroism was well awarded, and that Elizabeth Jordan is the kind of citizen that makes Brooklynites proud of their home town.

THE KID COPS

IN their latest achievement, the organization of the "Kid Cops," the New York police force have only added one more to the many new and attractive rôles which, according to news reports, they have lately assumed. Gradually they are creating in the public mind a new conception of themselves. The old picture of the policeman hand in glove with the city's worst elements is fading; the idea of him as the poor man's foe is gone. These new activities, and among them notably the organization of the "Junior Police," are going far to establish forever the popularity of the "cop," and this among those very people to whom his kindest aspect in the past was as a "bogy-man" for querulous infants. The most admirable feature of the "Junior Police" idea, however, is its efficacy as a preventive for crime. Like the Boy Scout movement, it aims to employ for good ends the very instincts, tendencies, and capabilities that, undirected, most frequently result in an incorrigible "bad boy." The "gang," that dangerous feature in the life of boys and men of the narrower byways of any large city, and the feature which in the past has given most trouble to the police, is here exploited to the best advantage, and made an ally of the cause of law and order. The story of New York's "Kid Cops" is related by *The Tribune:*

Yeggs, gunmen, and dips now beware of the 15th Police Precinct. Within the last six months Capt. John F. Sweeney, of the Fifth Street station, has enrolled 300 special policemen. The fact that these guardians of the city's welfare are all under fifteen detracts in no measure from their efficiency.

"It was my own idea," said Captain Sweeney, yesterday. "I am both chief of the Junior Police and their founder. We started to organize them last August, and now we have a crowd waiting in front of the station every afternoon trying to get on the force. We have twelve companies, each composed of a captain, a lieutenant, two sergeants, and twenty-one boys, enrolled now, and more applications than we can handle."

The project originated, Captain Sweeney said, from a desire on his part to keep the children in his precinct from forming the "kid gangs" that breed gunmen. Since their formation the Junior Police have not only been of physical and mental benefit to themselves, but have also helped to keep

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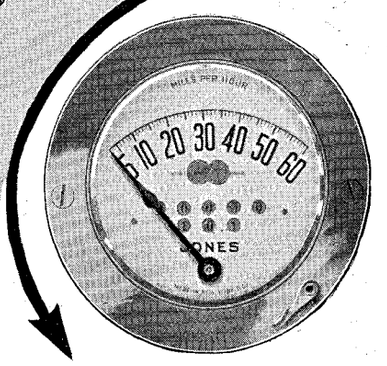

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the streets clean, the fire-escapes cleared, and the garbage-cans in proper condition. Besides this they are the sworn foes of crap-shooting, bonfire-building, and cigaret-smoking by minors.

Each member is required to pass a rigid physical examination and to learn the pledge of the Junior Police before his application for membership is considered. These tests passed, he may become the proud owner of a nickel badge with his number in the force upon it.

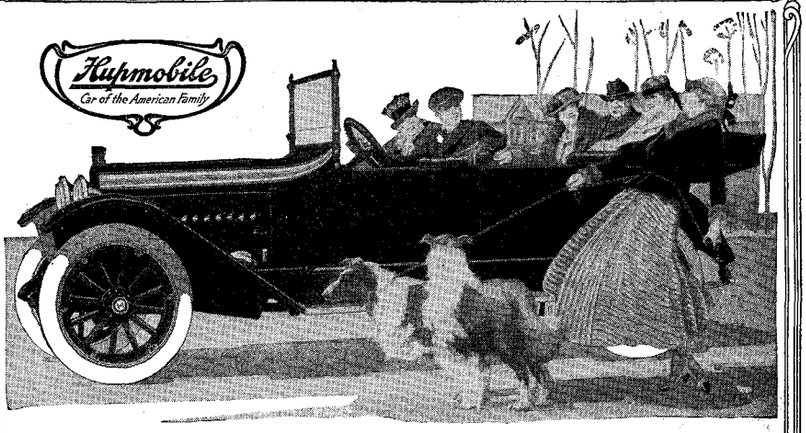
The pledge is: "I promise on my honor to do my duty to God, to my country, and to obey the law; to obey the motto and the rules and regulations of the Junior Police Force of the City of New York; to keep and never misuse my Junior Police badge, and to surrender it upon demand to the chief of the Junior Police."

"The Junior Police has done one thing, at least," their chief asserted. "It has taught the boys of my precinct that a 'cop' is a human being, and not a man whose chief joy in life is to chase children with his club. We understand each other now, and we are going to be even better friends as the force grows."

A REBUFF FOR FATHER TIME

"WE paste up placards and carry transparencies railing against boss-ism, capitalism, the railroads, the trusts, and many other semiobjectionable features of daily experience," exclaimed one agile wit recently. "Why not go further and organize indignation meetings against Nature for her wastefulness, and strew the towns and country with 'Down with Death!' 'Old Age Must Go!' and 'Refuse to Grow Feeble' signs?" Amusingly futile tho such a plan may seem, something of the sort is already under way in many communities in the United States. In the city of Rochester, New York, the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* informs us, a deliberate effort is being made to prove that the span of "man's three-score years and ten" is a foolish delusion, and that man is entitled to many more years of life than he usually bothers to procure for himself. This breaking up of the icons of earthly existence is called the "Live a Little Longer Movement," and is backed up by the Board of Education and many civic and business organizations, including the Life Underwriters' Association. The active work of the movement, it appears, is principally that of instructing the people in the laws of hygiene and sanitation, the method of that instruction being in part as follows:

Two instructors, one a doctor and one a nurse, in the employ of the Board of Education, give lessons bearing directly on health and life conservation; for example, what diseases are preventable; how to help to keep diseases from the home, and also, by community effort, from the community; how the body can be made more resistant to disease; how to nurse scientifically, when home nursing is necessary; how to observe, record, and report symptoms; what to do in emergencies arising in the absence of doctor or nurse, and when to do nothing



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But what does the public believe?

What "they say" is the foundation of reputation; what "they say" makes or breaks men, businesses and motor cars.
"They" are the people who buy over 500,000 automobiles a year.
"They" know automobiles. For "they" use them.
And "they say" the Hupmobile is the best car of its class in the world.
"They" have made the Hup the fastest selling car on the market at $1200.
Hupmobile hasn't won this position by chance or good luck.
But on merit.
Because the Hupmobile is distinctive and distinguished in appearance.
Because it has a motor that is powerful, economical, sweet running, true as steel in all kinds of service all the time.
Because the Hup is a big, luxurious, comfortable car—a full $1200 worth of satisfaction for the whole family.
Because it is sturdy, free from constant repairs. Hups are more economical than most cars because they "stand up" for season after season.
Because at $1200 the Hup gives you every automobile refinement—electric starter and lights; over-size tires with non-skids on rear wheels; one-man top; quick acting storm curtains; spiral bevel driving gears (found on no other car under $2000); demountable rims—in a word, all the latest and best features.
Because—and this is the biggest reason of all—the 1915 Hupmobile is the greatest and best of all Hups; the biggest value ever built by a Company which has the name of having always built the best cars at the price.
Make the test for yourself and see what "they" think of the Hupmobile.
Ask any Hup owner—or ANY automobile owner—any garage man. Learn their opinion of the Hupmobile.
Then see the cars themselves. Put them to the merit test.
We are willing to abide by your decision.

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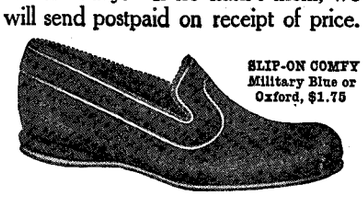

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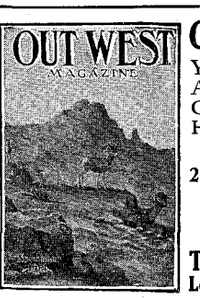

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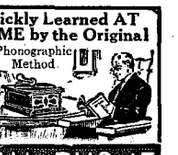

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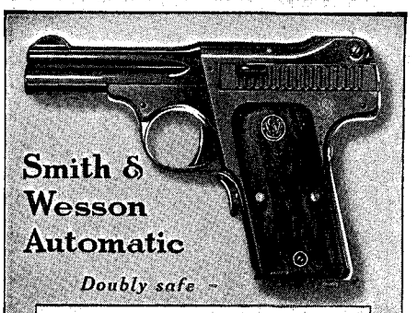

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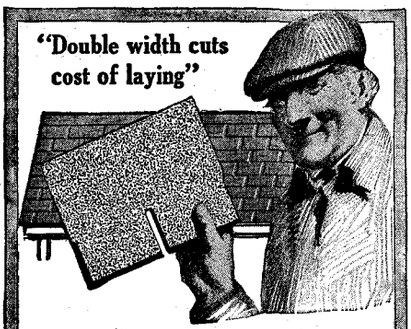

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until the doctor arrives; what is proper food for sick and well, and how it should be prepared; how to care for children, keeping them, as nearly as possible, in perfect health, and teaching them, as they grow older, that they have a better opportunity to keep their health than has the best physician or surgeon in the world to give it back to them once it is gone.

Women eighteen years of age and over are eligible for admission to the classes, which are taught in the public schools, outside of school hours. The course consists of twelve lessons, two a week for six weeks. The lessons are accompanied by illustrations, or demonstrations. There are manikins of the body for physiology; a baby or big doll when the care of the infant is under discussion; a patient and bandages for first-aid lessons; a bed, with bedding and patient, for the lesson in taking care of a bed-ridden patient, how to make the bed with the patient in it, giving bed-baths, and so on.

The cost of this important educational enterprise is not large. Two or three thousand dollars, it is computed, suffice in Rochester to instruct a thousand women a year. It is quite likely that something in the line of the Rochester Live a Little Longer Movement will be inaugurated in other cities when the knowledge of what Rochester is accomplishing becomes widely diffused.

PEACE SCOUTS IN WAR-TIME

BOY SCOUTS are primarily peace organizations, and the 16,000 that comprise the "army" of Boy Scout Commander Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K. C. B., in England, are strictly so. Sir Robert, we are told by a British writer in *The Congregationalist*, has taken every possible precaution, even in these times, to prevent the Boy Scouts movement from taking on a warlike complexion. But notwithstanding its peaceful intent, the organization is proving of great service to Great Britain just at present. They can be put at any one of a hundred tasks for which intelligent, faithful, and untiring workers are now needed. We are told that their services were invaluable, when war was declared, in calling reservists to the colors. Nor were they less so, when, through the necessitated return of many of the coast-guards to the Navy, a host of watchers at the coast-guard stations were needed. We read that

Hundreds of Scouts took their places and had the time of their lives staying out all night or watching all day through big telescopes for the enemies' ships. It was a hardened northern journalist who confessed that a lump came into his throat when late one night he met a small group of Scouts dragging their trek-cart, laden with bivouac gear, and moving quietly through the dark to their vigil on the cliffs. One senior coast-guard, expecting Scouts to assist him, brought what he considered enough meat for them for a day, but was greatly troubled because he had no one to cook it. When the lads arrived they informed him that the meat was sufficient for two and a half days' rations and they

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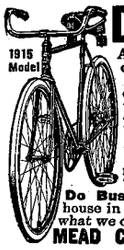

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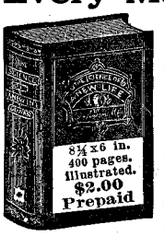

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always did their own cooking. At odd times the youthful assistants have tended the coast-guard's garden or nursed the coast-guard's baby, urging the little one, regardless of sex, to grow up a Scout. Is any one surprized that when they have had to go home more than once their coast-guard chief has had an ache in his heart for the youngsters he has learned to love? Anybody's place was filled by them at a moment's notice.

Boy Scouts have been well to the fore in all national medical services. Members of the Third Plymouth Troop are at the Salisbury Road Hospital taking messages and attending wounded soldiers in the intervals of listening, wide-eyed, to their yarns. First aid, ambulance work, collecting beds from donors, and preparing wards are commonplaces of Scout activity. Many Scouts have acted as patients at Red Cross lectures and have submitted, with grins, to the incidental bandaging and posturing. At least once a would-be nurse undergoing examination has been aided by a timely whisper from the patient, whose Scout knowledge of the triangular bandage or the occipital artery has turned failure to success.

But the duty that has the real thrill in it for these peaceful warriors is spy-hunting. In addition to the patrol of the coast, many boys have been put to patrolling the interior, watching all the roads, and guarding closely the approaches to all lighthouses, powder-magazines, and other spots dear to the spy's heart. Some instances of their achievements in this line are given:

Few incidents have thrilled the young hopefuls like those which have involved contact with spies, real or suspected. One spy not to be known from an Englishman by voice or manner has been going about England on a motor-cycle, disguised as a Scout-master. He offered fresh fruit or mineral waters and even medicines to lads on sentry duty, and tried to engage them in apparently innocent conversation. The posting of warnings against him led to his disappearance. Of course, the boys have more than once been mistaken. One suspect duly reported to the police turned out to be a British evangelical preacher. Any one acquainted with the eccentricities, sartorial and otherwise, of certain of our English spellbinders would find it easy to excuse the youngsters.

There are, unfortunately, certain Englishmen who can not resist the temptation of playing silly jokes on these lads. Two passing cyclists attempted a trick on a couple of the boys on duty.

They dismounted, loitered about, examined carefully everything within their range of vision, and finally climbed a telegraph-pole. One Scout hurried off for the police while his comrade cut the tires of both cycles into shreds, and no one was sorry for the humorists. Scouts are more ready to report their failures than their successes. But here is one entirely authentic case that must serve as a sample of others. A Scout patrol noticed a suspicious-looking person and kept him under observation. He was near an aeroplane-station, and after they had tracked him across a golf-links they discovered him in hiding and writing in a note-book. They fetched police to arrest him, and he turned out to be an undoubted and dangerous spy.

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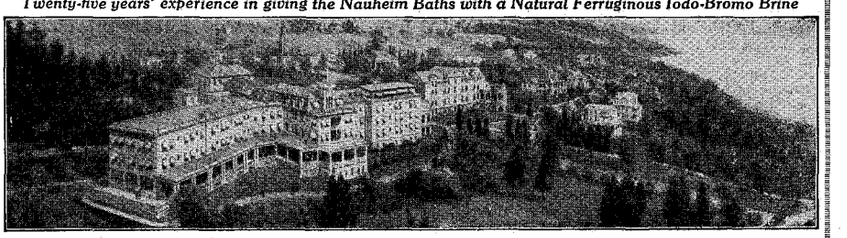

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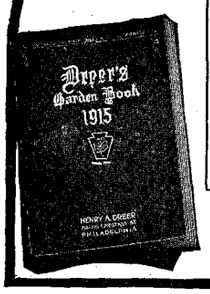

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Defined.—Counter-irritant—a woman shopper.—*Columbia Jester.*

Sad.—"There is hack-work and hack-work," said the literary man. "Think of what I get for mine and what the hackman gets."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Not His Fault.—JOSEPHINE—"I believe John is provoked at my extravagance. He didn't even smile when he saw my dress!"

HORTENSE—"Some men, my dear, have no sense of humor."—*Judge.*

His Sacrifice.—"George, where are your school-books?"

"When notices appeared that books were wanted for the wounded, I gave mine to them."—*Humoristicke Listy* (Prague).

Murderous Recreation.—Wesley Kading, who is employed in a moving-picture theater in Sioux Falls, arrived Saturday to spend a two weeks' vacation shooting and visiting his parents and friends.—*Webster (S. C.) Reporter.*

His Score.—"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Test Supreme.—"You say that women haven't the endurance of men?"

"They haven't."

"That they can not successfully resist unusual mental strain, or physical fatigue—that they lack nerve and patience and endurance?"

"Yes."

"Do you see that little woman over there?"

"Yes."

"You have never known a man who could endure what she has endured."

"Eh! Why, what is she?"

"She's the reader of the love-stories submitted to a popular magazine."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Diplomacy.—A well-known English politician was much annoyed by reporters. One day he was enjoying a chat at a London hotel, when a strange young man came up who seemed to have something of importance to communicate, and led him across the room. Arrived in a corner, the stranger whispered, "I am on the staff of an evening paper, and I should like you to tell me what you think of the Government's foreign policy." Mr. Dash looked a little puzzled; then he said, "Follow me." Leading the way, he walked through the reading-room, down some steps into the drawing-room, through a long passage into the dining-room, and drawing his visitor into the corner behind the hat-rack, he whispered, "I really don't know anything about it."—*Weekly Telegraph.*

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GARDEN TALKS

THE FARM BOOK-SHELF

Science and efficiency are throwing their search-lights upon every problem of farming. Farm papers were never so informing as at present, and hundreds of practical books are available. Thousands of Literary Digest readers are land owners, some with small suburban places, others with great farms and plantations. From the multiplicity of books for the amateur or the professional farmer we have selected the following which will be found helpful:

Title	Author	Price	Publisher
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors	Davidson-Chase	$2.00	Orange J'd
The Beginner in Poultry	Valentine	1.50	Macmillan
Farm Animals	Wilcox	2.00	Doubleday
Dairying	Sheldon	2.50	Funk & Wagnalls
Manual of Practical Farming	McLennan	.50	Macmillan
Farm Library	Burkett & Poe	2.00	Doubleday
Breeding of Farm Animals	Harper	1.50	Orange J'd
Farm Management	Warren	1.75	Macmillan
Insects and Insecticides	Weed	1.50	Orange J'd
Bees and Bee Keeping	Cheshire	3.00	Scribner's
How to Keep Laying Hens	Moran	.20	Scribner's
Fertilizers and Crops	Van Slyke	2.50	Orange J'd
Incubators & Their Management	Sutcliffe	.40	Scribner's
Barn Plans and Outbuildings	Powell	1.00	Orange J'd
Farm and Garden Rule Book	Bailey	2.00	Macmillan
Poultry Foods and Feeding	Laurie	1.00	Funk & Wagnalls
Horse Buying and Management	Fawcus	.40	Scribner's
Practical Poultry Keeper	Wright	1.25	Funk & Wagnalls
Cyclopedia of Agriculture	Bailey	20.00	Macmillan
Crops and Methods of Soil Improvement	Agee	1.25	Macmillan
The Complete Farmer	McConnell	1.50	Funk & Wagnalls
Principles of Fruit Growing	Bailey	1.50	Macmillan
Soil Management	King	1.50	Orange J'd
Poultry Farming Profitable	Sutcliffe	.40	Scribner's
The Principle of Agriculture	Bailey	1.25	Orange J'd
The Book of Alfalfa	Coburn	2.00	Orange J'd
Soils	Hilgard	4.00	Orange J'd
Systematic Pomology	Waugh	1.00	Orange J'd
Vegetable Gardening	Watts	1.75	Orange J'd
Farm Poultry	Watson	1.50	Macmillan
How to Keep Hens for Profit	Valentine	.50	Macmillan
Farm Management	Card	2.00	Doubleday
Intensive Culture of Vegetables	Aquatrius	1.40	Scribner's
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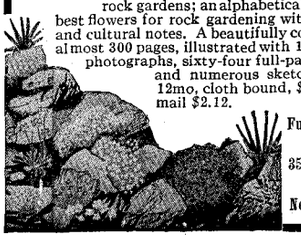

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No Brute.—"Did you strike this man in an excess of irascibility?"

"No, sah; I done hit him in the stummick."—*Baltimore American.*

Made Over.—"He is a self-made man, is he not?"

"Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."—*St. James's Gazette.*

Devotion.—SHE—"Would you leave your home for me?"

HE—"I'd leave a baseball game in the ninth inning with the score a tie."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Infield.—"I want a book for a high-school boy."

"How about Fielding?"

"I dunno. Got anything on base-running?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Irritating Sight.—HAROLD—"What are you picking on me for? I didn't do anything!"

MICKEY—"Ye don't have t' do nuthin'. It's yer looks that gits me goat."—*Judge.*

The Kompleat Kicker.—"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "put in deir lives kickin' at nothin'. Dar's dis much to be said foh de mule. If he's interested enough to kick, he's willin' to go to de trouble of takin' aim."—*Washington Star.*

Too Much.—Mrs. Methusaleh sighed wearily.

"That's the 413th cook that has left us in the last 600 years," she protested. "This servant question is getting on my nerves."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Deduction.—"Now, Dorothy," said the teacher to a small pupil, "can you tell me what a panther is?"

"Yeth, ma'am," lisped Dorothy. "A panther ith a man that makths panths."—*Chicago News.*

Change Expected.—MILLIONAIRE—"A fit husband for my daughter? Why, in the first place, she is half a head taller than you."

SUITOR—"Well, sir; I don't expect to be so short after I am married."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Imprest by It.—"As a matter of fact," said the lawyer for the defendant, trying to be sarcastic, "you were scared half to death, and don't know whether it was a motor-car or something resembling a motor-car that hit you."

"It resembled one all right," the plaintiff made answer. "I was forcibly struck by the resemblance."—*Tit-Bits.*

Only a Sample.—"Who goes there?" the sentry challenged.

"Lord Roberts," answered the tipsy recruit.

Again the sentry put the question and received a like answer, whereupon he knocked the offender down. When the latter came to, the sergeant was bending over him. "See here!" said the sergeant, "why didn't you answer right when the sentry challenged you?"

"Holy St. Patrick!" replied the recruit; "if he'd do that to Lord Roberts, what would he do to plain Mike Flanagan?"—*Boston Transcript.*

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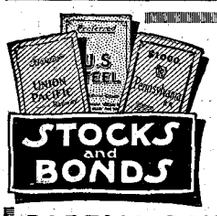

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE INCREASING COST OF GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC expenditures—national, State, city, county, and village—are increasing heavily throughout the country, both actually and relatively. Growth in taxes has outrun growth in population. There are compensations, however, provided taxpayers can and wish to stand the increase. Of these a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* says:

"When you drive your automobile over mile after mile of smooth macadam and compare the new roads with those which you remember existed a few years ago, you are enjoying only what you are paying for; and if you do not happen to own an automobile you are paying just the same. When you send your children to a new steel and marble schoolhouse and call to mind the crude facilities offered you as a child, you are but giving them comforts for which you are charged; and if you have no children you are paying just the same.

"Or when you pause to reflect on the advantages of living under a beneficent national Government which carries much of your mail and most of your parcels at less than the bare cost, which forecasts the weather that you may not suffer from storms, regulates the railroads that you may not be overcharged, and supplies you with literature on almost every subject under the sun, your reflection, if carried far enough, will arrive at the conclusion that you are getting more comforts than formerly because you are paying more."

So far as there being any mystery attending this increase, it is a thing that may be easily understood, once taxpayers consider what they have been getting in return for their money. There are better roads, better schools, better hospitals, and better postal service, because more money has been spent for them, and the spending of this increase of money has made taxes higher. All our State governments—forty-eight in number—are declared to have "vied with the national Government in devising new ways of spending public money." Meanwhile, population has not kept pace with the expenditures. For example, the State of New York, in which the population is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent., while that of the entire country is at the rate of 20 per cent., governmental costs in New York have increased about 200 per cent. Reduced to a per-capita basis, it appears that whereas this expense in New York in 1903 was $2.86, ten years later it was $6.93, or an increase per capita of 142 per cent. The Federal Government in 1913 cost 51 per cent. more than it did ten years before. Many other interesting points are contained in the *Annalist's* article:

"The Federal Government expended in 1913 nearly $2,000,000,000, of which $952,600,000 was applied for governmental cost payments and $1,045,271,000 for non-governmental cost payments. Under the former head are included expenses of all general departments, public-service enterprises, and interest; under the latter the amounts spent for purchase of investments and supplies, redemption of debt obligations, trust, and agency transactions, and counterbalancing transactions. Ten years earlier the aggregate expenditures were $1,256,871,000.

"The aggregate expenditures of the States amounted to $506,847,000 in 1913 and to $300,937,000 in 1903. The population was estimated at 98,815,000 in the latter year and at 80,688,000 in 1903. The per-capita cost was $3.80 in 1913 and $2.34 in 1903.

"In all but one of the forty-eight States the per-capita cost of government has gone up compared with ten years ago. The single exception is South Carolina, where the per-capita expenditure decreased from $2.55 in 1903 to $1.46 in 1913, a difference of 70 per cent., entirely due to a decrease in payments for the expenses of the State dispensary. South Carolina has the smallest per-capita government cost, and Nevada, with $10.45 in 1913, the largest.

"The Bureau of the Census has classified the expenditures of the several States. Of the $6.93 which was expended for each man, woman, and child in New York State, 66 cents went for general government, 33 cents for protection to person and property, 7 cents for conservation of health and sanitation, 43 cents for highways, $1.19 for charities, hospitals, and corrections, 56 cents for schools, 7 cents for libraries, 2 cents for recreation, and 9 cents for miscellaneous and general purposes. The apportionments for education were 51 cents; other apportionments, 17 cents; public-service enterprises, 13 cents; interest, 37 cents, and outlays, $2.33.

"Taking up only the items in which the greatest increases occurred in the decade, it is found that in 1903 the cost of general government was 54 cents, against 66 ten years later; 11 cents for protection, against 33; 32 cents for highways, against 43; $1 for charities, against $1.19; 77 cents for education, against the total of $1.07 spent directly and apportioned, and but 4 cents for interest, against 37.

"Taking the forty-eight States as a whole, the expenses of the general departments increased from $2.12 to $3.27 per capita, an increase of 54 per cent. This item of governmental cost was higher for every State in 1913 than for 1903 except in the case of Massachusetts.

"In 1913 taxes constituted 82 per cent. of the total revenues of the forty-eight States. The percentages from this source of revenue for the several geographic divisions varied from 69 per cent. in the West North Central division—embracing the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas—to 91 per cent. in the Middle Atlantic division—embracing New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The only States realizing only 60 per cent. or less of their revenues from taxes were North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming.

"The tendency toward larger outlays for public buildings, education, roads, and other public enterprises is well shown by the fact that while the population of the forty-eight States as a whole increased from 20 per cent. from 1903 to 1913 and the revenues increased 94.3 per cent., the government cost payments advanced 106 per cent."

THE WAR AND OUR SUPPLY OF HORSES

The large purchases of horses made recently in this country by European countries have led to a fear that our own supply might fall inconveniently short—so much so, in fact, as to restrict our efficiency in cultivating the year's crops. In the South and Southwest sales of horses have been notably heavy at greatly increased prices. It is believed that within four

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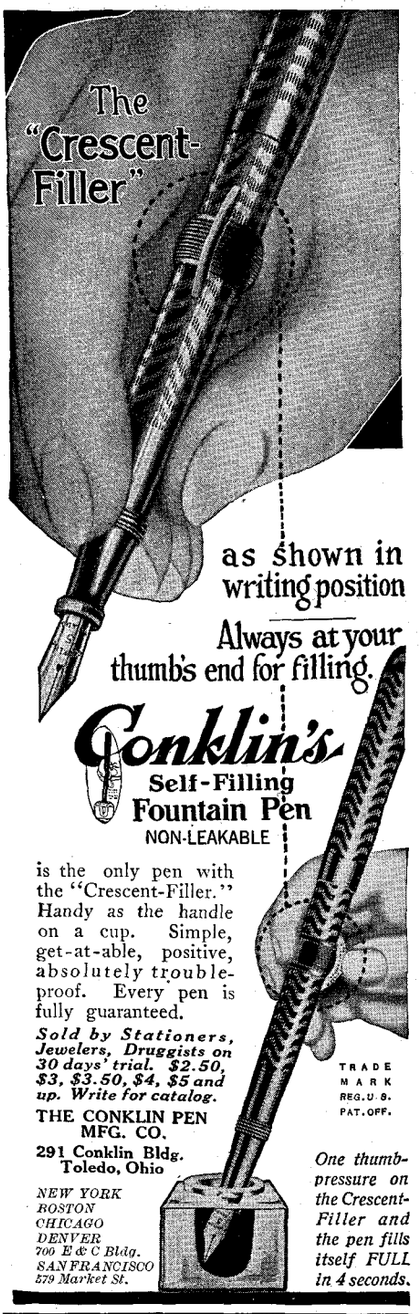
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months about 75,000 animals were exported, while several thousand more were purchased and will soon be sent across the water. From a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture it appears, however, that the horses thus far sold comprise a very small percentage of the total in this country. On January 1 of this year there still remained in the country 24,000,000 horses, so that we could sell two or three times the number already exported without encountering an appreciable shortage of work-horses. The report says further:

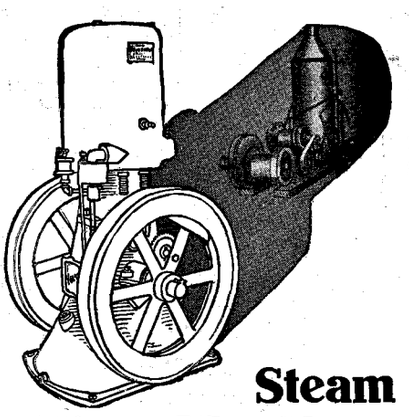
"Three times the number exported during the last four months of the past year, or 225,000, would be less than 1 per cent. of our horse stock. Furthermore, the kind of horses which have been purchased are for the most part very mediocre animals, which would ordinarily sell for less than $100 per head, and are a class of which we can well afford to be rid. But a small percentage of the animals exported are mares and most of these are doubtlessly either old mares or non-breeders.

"The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared. At that time the countries now at war, with the exception of Russia, will no doubt be very short of horses for their agricultural and other work. According to the best information obtainable, European Russia had, prior to the outbreak of the war, about 25,000,000 horses, and is the only country having more horses than the United States. This country and Russia together have 50 per cent. of all the horses in the world. The world's stock is estimated to be about 100,000,000."

A POSSIBLE END TO VOTING BY PROXY

Writers and public speakers, when dealing with economic conditions, now and then have advocated a change in what is known as the proxy system of voting at stockholders' meetings. It has long been the custom with railroads and other large corporations to send out each year to stockholders a blank form of proxy, which stockholders were asked to sign and return, giving to directors the power to vote at annual meetings—that is, to do this in case stockholders were unable personally to attend meetings. These writers and speakers have maintained that this system in its workings has given to managers of corporations an undue authority and has led to gross abuses. Indeed, they have maintained that many scandalous transactions in great enterprises, and especially among railroads, would never have been possible had more stockholders attended meetings, or had they in some other way been in closer touch with the work of the presidents and boards of directors, who, as a matter of law, were their employees, paid by them to conduct their business with due regard for their interests rather than for their own personal interests. *The Financial World* believes the proxy system of voting "bids fair soon to be displaced by a more modern system whereby rightful owners may express their true will in a more decisive manner." It says further:

"Like sheep, stockholders have docilely filled out these proxies, believing it a customary practise. They have thereby perpetuated the system whereby small minorities control their affairs. But now there is an increasing agitation for the abandonment of the proxy system and its replacement with the unit rule, which will enable a stockholder to vote his stock by mail instead of being present in person; each stockholder filling out a blank with "yea"



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Novo Saw Rig, Fig. 14134

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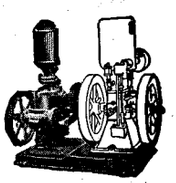
Novo Suction and Force Pump, Fig. 1401

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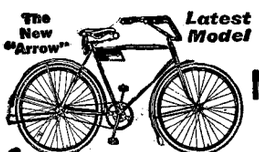

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or "nay" in passing upon the acts of officers and directors during the previous year and also expressing his will in connection with any proposed action affecting the corporation.

FOREIGN SHIPS LAID UP IN OUR PORTS

Revised details as to merchant steamers owned in Europe and now laid up in American ports as a consequence of the war have been issued from Washington. These idle ships number 66, of which 55 are German and 11 Austrian, their total tonnage being 518,706. All, except 9, are in continental American ports, these 9 being in the Hawaiian Islands. In New York are 30 vessels, in Boston 8, in Baltimore 4, in New Orleans 4, Philadelphia 3, Norfolk 2, Galveston 2, San Francisco 2, Seattle 1, and Savannah 1. These ships have accommodations for 33,401 passengers, and 43 of them employ as crews 7,787 men, the largest being the *Vaterland*, of 54,000 tons, with a crew of 923. Next in size is the *George Washington*, also in New York, with a crew of 525 men. Third comes the *Amerika*, of 22,000 tons, now at Boston, with a crew of 541 men. The Hamburg-American line leads the list with 38 vessels. Following is the list of all European vessels now laid up in our ports, with their gross tonnage, owners, etc.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name of Steamer	*Gross Tons*	*At*	*Owner*
Vaterland	54,282	N. Y.	Ham.-American
G. Washington	25,570	N. Y.	N. German Lloyd
Amerika	22,622	Boston	Ham.-American
Kronp. Cecilie	19,503	Boston	N. German Lloyd
K. Wilhelm II.	19,361	N. Y.	N. German Lloyd
Pres. Lincoln	18,168	N. Y.	Ham.-American
President Grant	18,072	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Cincinnati	16,339	Boston	Ham.-American
Pennsylvania	13,333	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Gr. Kurfurst	13,102	N. Y.	N. German Lloyd
Bulgaria	11,440	Balt.	Ham.-American
Barbarossa	10,984	N. Y.	N. German Lloyd
Prinzess Irene	10,983	N. Y.	N. German Lloyd
Fried. Der Grosse	10,771	N. Y.	N. German Lloyd
Hamburg	10,531	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Rhein	10,058	Balt.	N. German Lloyd
Neckar	9,835	Balt.	N. German Lloyd
König Wilhelm II.	9,410	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Bohemia	8,416	N. Y.	Ham.-American
** M. Washington*	8,312	N. Y.	Un. Austriaca
Köln	7,409	Boston	N. German Lloyd
** Dora*	7,037	N. Y.	Un. Austriaca
Rhaetia	6,600	Phila.	Ham.-American
** Erny*	6,515	Boston	Un. Austriaca
Prinz Oskar	6,026	Phila.	Ham.-American
Wittekind	5,640	Boston	N. German Lloyd
Ockenfels	5,621	Boston	Hansa
Armenia	5,464	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Arcadia	5,454	Norfolk	Ham.-American
Adamsturm	5,000	N. Y.	Hansa
Pisa	4,967	N. Y.	Ham.-American
** Himalaia*	4,948	N. Y.	D. Tripovich Co.
** Morowit*	4,795	Galveston	Atla. Sea Nav. Co.
Willehad	4,761	Boston	N. German Lloyd
Prinz Joachim	4,760	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Serapis	4,756	San.Fran.	Kosmos Line
Pr. Aug. Wilhelm	4,733	N. Y.	Ham.-American
** Ida*	4,730	N. Y.	Un. Austriaca
Pr. E. Friedrich	4,650	N. Y.	Ham.-American
**Franconia*	4,637	Phila.	D. Tripovich Co.
Allemannia	4,630	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Harburg	4,472	N. Y.	Deut.-Australisle
Saxonia	4,424	Seattle	Ham.-American
** Clare*	3,932	N. Orleans	Un. Austriaca
Nassovia	3,902	N. Y.	Ham.-American
** Teresa*	3,769	N. Orleans	Un. Austriaca
** Budapest*	3,651	Norfolk	Atl. Sea Nav. Co.
** Campania*	3,551	Galveston	D. Tripovich Co.
Siberia	3,535	Balt.	Ham.-American
Sarnia	3,402	N. Y.	Ham.-American
Georgia	3,143	N. Orleans	Ham.-American
Hohenfelde	2,974	Savannah	Missle & G. Mfg.
Portonia	2,778	N. Y.	Damps. R. Horn
Maia	2,555	N. Y.	Holm & Molzen
Clara Mennig	1,685	N. Y.	Otto Zelch
** Anna*	1,575	N. Orleans	Un. Austriaca
Neptun	197	San Franc.	Joliet
Pommern	6,557	Honolulu	N. German Lloyd
O. J. D. Ahlers	7,490	Hilo	Hansa
Pr. Waldimer	3,227	Honolulu	N. German Lloyd
Setos	4,730	Honolulu	Cosmos
Holsatia	5,649	Honolulu	Ham.-American
Locksun	1,657	Honolulu	N. German Lloyd
Loong Moon	1,971	Honolulu	Ham.-American
Staats. Kraetke	2,009	Honolulu	Ham.-American
Gov. Jaeschke	1,738	Honolulu	Ham.-American
Total	518,706		

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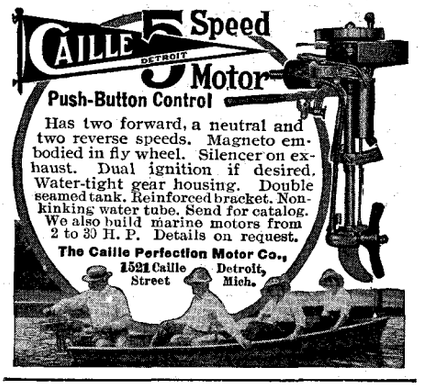

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

February 2.—Germany reports that Russian attacks against the position below the Memel (Niemen) River are being successfully repulsed.

In the Carpathians, German, Austrian, and Hungarian soldiers are fighting side by side in difficult engagements of much tenacity. Austria reports the evacuation of Tarnow, in Galicia, following a severe Russian bombardment.

February 3.—South of Sochaczew the Russians strike in repeated night attacks at the German positions. The Germans claim progress at Bolimow. Russia reports engagements of considerable importance among the villages east of Lipno.

February 4.—The Russian drive in across the Inster and Szeszuppe rivers, south of the Memel, or Niemen, in East Prussia, results in a violent struggle. The center of the defense of Warsaw extends from Sochaczew on the Bsura to Bolimow on the Rawka. Russian attacks in the Carpathians are said to be weakening.

February 5.—Austria reports the Russians in complete retreat in Southern Bukovina.

Cairo reports that the Turks attacking on the Egyptian border at Toussoum and El Kantara are the advance-guard of three columns now making their way across the desert.

February 6.—Russia claims to have definitely halted the attempt on Warsaw at Bolimow.

Large Turkish forces are encamped 11 and 12 miles east of the Suez Canal, according to report.

February 7.—Austria reports that the battle for Dukla Pass in the Carpathians is brought to a definite and satisfactory conclusion, with the Russians in full flight. The Petrograd announcements proclaim the offensive in this region to be proceeding.

February 8.—Germany is reported to be withdrawing some of her force in Russian Poland for the purpose of concentrating a tremendous force in East Prussia, in preparation for an impending conflict of huge proportions.

February 9.—In Southern Bukovina the Austro-German troops take Wama, northeast of Kimpolung.

IN THE WEST

February 3.—North of Albert, announces Paris, some German trenches are captured, the French advance reaching a point which enables them to shell occasional convoys and assembling-points behind the German line. In the Aisne valley, it is reported, "German batteries are silenced, caissons blown up, sappers dispersed, and aeroplanes obliged to take to flight." West of the Argonne and northwest of Ste. Menehould, the Germans claim the capture of two kilometers of French entrenchments with men and war material, but Paris declares German gains in this quarter slight and temporary.

February 6.—The British are reported as capturing a German position near La Bassée, after several desperate engagements.

February 7.—Paris relates frustrating a German night attack on the village of La Boisselle, and the capture of a wood northwest of Ste. Menehould. At Bag-

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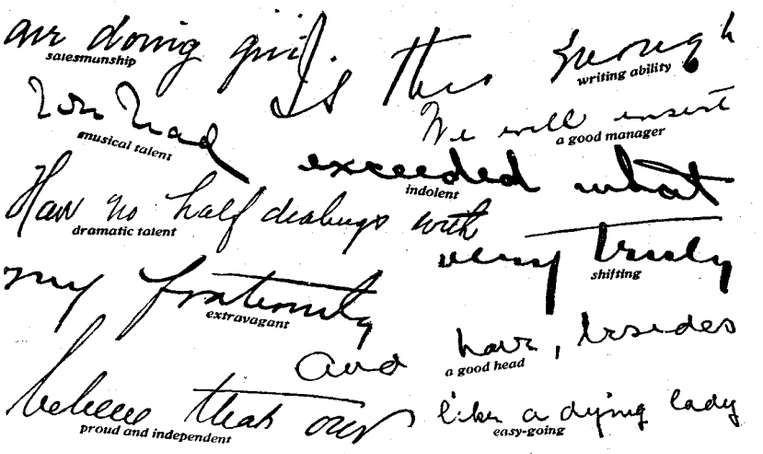

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atelle a violent infantry engagement is in progress.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

February 4.—The German Admiralty announces a war zone to include all the waters surrounding the British Isles, in which all hostile shipping will be sunk on sight.

February 6.—Germany advises this country that open passage will be allowed through the war zone about Britain for American ships to Dutch and Scandinavian ports.

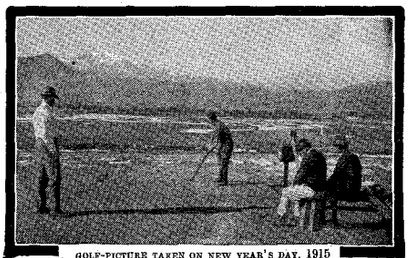
The *Lusitania* arrives at Liverpool, having crossed the Irish Sea under the American flag.

February 7.—Copenhagen announces five more German casualty lists, making 142 in all. These give 26,570 additional killed, wounded, or missing, bringing the total published German loss up to 953,117.

GENERAL FOREIGN

February 4.—Mary Elizabeth Braddon, the English novelist, whose writings of the last fifty years are said to have brought her over $1,000,000, dies at her home in London.

February 7.—General Villa refuses to consider the resolutions for a peaceful settlement of the Mexican revolutions sent



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to him by a conference of the Cientificos in San Antonio, Texas.

Villa's forces in Mexico begin a concentration movement on Tampico, threatening several Carranza garrisons in neighboring towns.

At Hodeida, Turks salute the Italian flag, offering apology to the British Vice-Consul for his arrest.

February 8.—According to a Constitutionalist report, Carranza's troops are in possession of Monterey.

Word is received from Lieutenant Shackleton, leader of the British Trans-antarctic Expedition, that delays have proved necessary and that the expedition will not emerge from the Antarctic before March, 1916.

February 9.—The steamship *Wilhelmina*, laden with food for Germany, puts in voluntarily at Falmouth, England.

Australia raises her former embargo on the exportation of wool to neutral countries.

February 10.—Great Britain decides to hold the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* for a prize-court, but leaves the ship free to depart when the cargo is discharged.

Announcement is made that President Yuan Shi Kai publicly pardons Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the revolution that made China a republic, and other exiled leaders, to whom high official positions in China are now open, if they will return.

DOMESTIC

February 4.—An attempt to pass the Immigration Bill over the President's veto fails by a vote of 261 to 136.

Postmaster-General Burleson suspends the 2-cent postal rate to Germany and announces a temporary return to the old 5-cent rate.

The Japanese cruiser *Asama* is reported wrecked on the Lower Californian coast, near Turtle Bay.

February 5.—The House votes 142 to 129 to economize on the naval program, cutting the appropriation so as to provide for one new battle-ship instead of two.

February 9.—The foreign-trade balance for the week ending February 6 is announced as $37,134,226 in favor of the United States, the largest weekly balance on record.

Norman B. Ream, one of the 25 richest men in this country, dies in a New York hospital, leaving about $75,000,000.

February 10.—The State Department sends friendly notes to England and Germany commenting upon the dangers of unrestricted use of neutral flags by belligerents and inquiring what steps will be taken to identify neutral vessels in the new German war zone on the sea.

Hope for Her.—Thomas A. Edison said to a reporter, apropos of deafness: "Deafness has its advantages. My own deafness enables me to concentrate my thoughts as I'd never be able to do if distracted by noise and conversation. It helps me to sleep, too.

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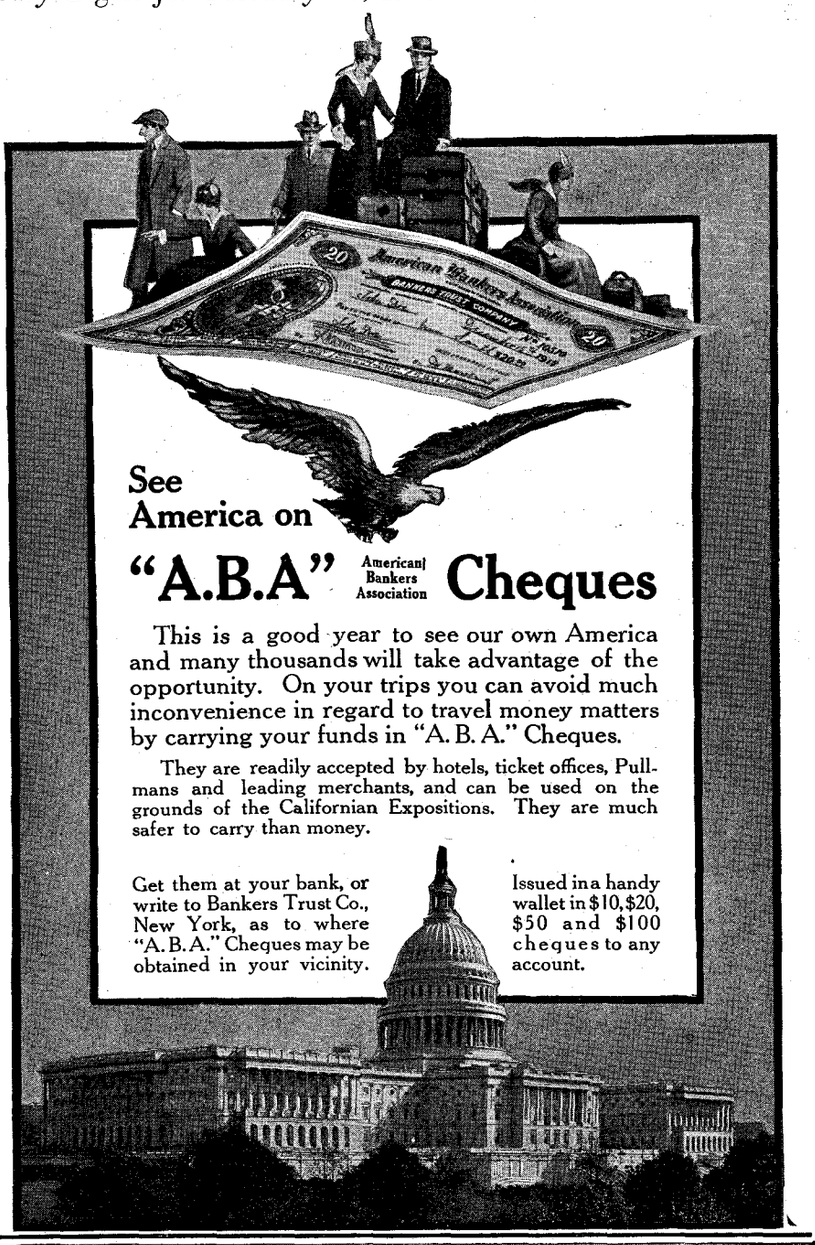
"I know a stupid old fellow, deaf as a post, to whom a lady said, nodding toward a rich banker's daughter—

"'Is Miss Bond a pretty girl?'

"The deaf man, misunderstanding the question, answered calmly—

"'No, she isn't; but she will be when her father dies.'"—*Tid-Bits*.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34x4	19.90	22.30	3.90	4.40
34x4½	27.30	30.55	4.80	5.40
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38x5½	46.00	51.50	6.75	7.55

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